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أكاديمية ستيب المجانية

السلسلة الثالثة من تدريب قسم التحليل الكتابي (ترتيب الجمل) التي قد يحتاجها الطلاب والطالبات في إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP الخاص بالمركز الوطني للقياس ....

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بيان إكاديمية ستيب المجانية

بناءاً على ما لوحظ في الآونة الأخيرة من صدور وانتشار الكثير من الدورات المادية الإستغلالية التي تقوم بطرح دروس و تجميعات الطلاب والطالبات وملفات لا علاقة لهم بها لا هم ولا أصحابها المشرفين والقائمين على تلك الدورات الإستغلالية، كما أنهم في الوقت ذاته يزعمون بأنها لهم ومن مجهوداتهم الشخصية زوراً وبهتاناً ،،،،،،،،،،،

وتفادياً لذلك فقدت قررت أسرة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية سرد هذا البيان للناس عامة حتى يتضح الأمر برمته للجميع، وأن لا يساعدوا اولئك الناس الذين يستمتعون في سرقة جهود الآخرين من أجل مالٍ وضيع يتشبعه السرقة والدجل واستغلال مصالح وحاجات الناس هذا ما كان بشكل عام،،،،،،،

وعلى وجه الخصوص فكل ما يخص أكاديمية ستيب المجانية من ملفات ومعلومات ودروس وجهود وتنظيمات وخطط تدريبية هو مجاني مدى الحياة، ولا يحق لأي كائن حي انتساب تلك الجهود لنفسه و الاستفادة منها في أغراض أخرى شخصية كإستغلال المحتوى في دورات تدريبية مادية استغلالية، او في مؤلفات خاصة يعود انتسابها على الشخص نفسه الذي ينسخ وينقل كل تلك الجهود بغير حق، ومن يفعل ذلك فهو خصمنا عندما نقف بين يدي الله عز وجل في يوم لا ينفع فيه مال ولا بنون ولا جاه إلا من جاء الله بقلبٍ سليم ،،،،،،،،،

وفي الوقت ذاته تحذر الأكاديمية كل اولئك الناس الذين قد تقع في قلوبهم النية في الاستفادة من كل هذه الجهود في التجارة من غير إذنٍ منها بأنها ستتخذ كافة الإجراءات النظامية والقانونية اللازمة ضد كل من يقوم بهذا العمل بالتعاون مع اجهزة الدولة في قسمي الجرائم المعلوماتية والإلكترونية ،،،،،

مؤسس أكاديمية ستيب المجانية

المهندس/ أنور

إهداء

نحن منسوبي أكاديمية ستيب المجانية نهدي هذا العمل التطوعي لكل من يريد أن يخوض اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP

متمنين لكم،،،،،،،،

التفوق والنجاح

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المقدمة

نظراً لكثرة الملفات التي تهتم بتجميع كل ما يدور في اقسام اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزيةSTEP والتي يغلب على أمرها طابع التكادس والعشوائية ، فقد قررت أكاديمية ستيب المجانية بقيادة منسوبيها إعادة هيكلة جميع المواضيع الدارجة في اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية بشكل يسهل على الجميع متابعتها، ومن خلال هذه السلسلة المنظمة سنطرح لكم تدريبات متنوعة في موضوع تصحيح الأخطاء الموجودة بقسم التحليل الكتابي ،والتي بإذن الله تعالى ستفيدكم في اجتياز هذا القسم، أي أننا حاولنا أن نقارب لكم الفكرة قدر المستطاع .

وهنا بإذن الله في هذا الملف المتواضع ستجدون جميع ماتبحثون عنه بشكل منظم ومسلسل بناءاً على التنظيم المتكامل دون الحاجه للرجوع إلى أي ملفات أخرى فهذا التسلسل المنظم لملفاتنا سيجمع لكم بين القواعد المتكررة والتمارين المعروفة مع التوضيح بأن هذه التمارين لن تأتي كما هي في الاختبار ،كما أننا ننوه بأن هذا الملفات الذي تصدر من قبلنا هي اجتهادات شخصية من قبلنا ومن قبل الطلاب والطالبات بشكل خاص فنحن لم نحصل على أي معلومة إلا بفضل الله ثم بفضلهم

ومن لا يشكر الناس لا يشكرالله

هذا والله ولي التوفيق،،،،،،،،،،

مفاتيح ترتيب الجمل إستناداً على الأحداث ١:

#اولاً: بشكل عام عن صفات الفقرة أو paragraph الناجح؛ هي:

•يحتوي على فكرة عامة او الجملة الاستفتاحية opening sentence .

- من صفات صحة الجملة الاستفتاحية هي: م تكون جداً عامة ولا تكون جداً خاصة .

يعني مثلا لو بتكلم عن منطقة بالسعودية، الجملة الاستفتاحية بتكون:

١- المملكة العربية السعودية تحتوي ع العديد من المدن و من أهمها مدينة جدة ✓ > و بعدين ابدا اتكلم عن موقع جدة اهمية جده معالم جدة و هكذا..

لكن لو كانت جملتي عن الشرق الاوسط مثلا او العالم اجمع بعدين اتكلم عن جدة ❌ تعتبر too General

و برضو لو كانت عن الرياض مثلاً و انا بتكلم عن جدة ايضاً تعتبر خاطئة ❌ لأنها too specific

•يحتوي ع الجملة الخاتمة.

•جميع الجمل تتحدث عن نفس الموضوع.

•تسلسل الجمل يكون صحيح.

م اقدر ابدا فقرتي بجملة فيها تفاصيل ! لازم مقدمة او فكرة عامة بعدين التفاصيل تتسلسل بعدين الخاتمة.

#ثانياً: هيكل السؤال في ستيب و غيره من الاختبارات:

يجيك تقريباً من ٤ الى ٦ جمل غير مرتبة، المطلوب منك تختار الترتيب المناسب حتى تكون الفقرة مرتبة و متسلسله بالشكل الصحيح.

مثال بسيط :

١- وفي السنة الثانية قبلت كمعلمة في إحدى المدارس.

٢- عام ١٤٠٠، تخرجت بفضل الله من الجامعة.

٣- حصلت على تقدير ممتاز مع مرتبة الشرف.

٤- و الان انا مرتاحة في وظيفتي، وطالباتي مجتهدات.

٥- في السنة الاولى من تخرجي فضلت تطوير ذاتي وحضور بعض الدورات في مجالي.

س: الترتيب الصحيح هو:

أ- (٢-٣-٥-١-٤)✔

ب- (٢-١-٤-٣-٥)❌

ج- (٢-٣-٥-٤-١)❌

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#ثالثاً: مفاتيح مساعدة لحل السؤال:

•الجملة الاستفتاحية (الاولى) في الغالب لا تحتوي على:

1- this

2- conjunctions ادوات الربط

(and , but , however, ...)

3- he , she ....الضمائر

> لأن بالبداية يذكر الاسم او اللقب اولاً ، بعدها يستخدم الضمير.

•غالباً تحتوي ع a/ an بدلاً من the .

> لأن الشيء اللي نتكلم عنه م بعد تعرف (او تكرر) لسى نكره؛ طبعا م حاله ثابته لان فيه اشياء معرفه من الاساس مثل الشمس الارض..... .

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Paragraph jumbles, or as they are fondly called, para jumbles, are sets of connected statements in some random order, which when unjumbled, create a meaningful paragraph. There aren't any straight-forward approaches to solving Para Jumbles. With as many approaches as you can possibly think of, Parajumbles for SBI PO have a unique solution. Read the following article to help you prepare better for SBI PO Exam 2018.

Parajumbles for SBI PO – Myths and their Truths

There are many myths on Para Jumbles that make them mind-boggling!

Myth1: Para jumbles are the most difficult questions in the English section.

The truth: They really aren't! We hope these tips will help you believe it.

Myth2: "Oh, options are the only saving grace!"

The truth: Para Jumbles can very well be solved without options.

Myth3: "You don't need to be good in vocabulary for Para Jumbles."

The truth: Sorry, vocabulary can actually help go a long way in solving the Para Jumble.

7 Handy Tips – Parajumbles for SBI PO

Each Para Jumble can make use of one or more of these tips for solving. Do note that these tips should be applied depending on the unique Para Jumble question posed to you. Some problems can be solved by taking articles as a cue, while some may need pronouns as a guide.

Here are a few tips to successfully solve Para Jumbles

1) Look for the sentence that clearly introduces a person, place, committee, or concept in the Para Jumble. That will most likely be the opening sentence.

Here is an example:

1) He was looking forward to opening up the presents in the solitude of his room.
2)Sanjay's birthday was celebrated with a big bash.
3)But the guests insisted he open them up right there.
4)Several people arrived at his home bearing gifts, both big and small.

Introductory Line: Clearly the first line must be statement B. This is because the whole passage talks about gifts and guests and what happens at birthdays. So the first sentence must necessarily introduce the person whose birthday it is. He is referred to by his name in this sentence whereas the remaining sentences refer to him as 'he'. This is another indication that sentence B is the opening line.

2) Always spot the central theme of each Para Jumble. The flow of the story/dialog goes a long way in piecing together the paragraph in the correct order.

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3) Follow the activities:

At times, the Para Jumble will have sentences talking about activities. In such cases by just analyzing which activity happens when, the question can be solved very easily. Take this case for example:

1) He accumulates some capital and goes into a business venture with his sons.
2) In order to increase his salary he works through the night.
3) They open a shop to create men's garments.
4) Later he takes the garments and sells it on New York streets.
5) He takes garments from the sweatshop to finish at home with the help of his wife and older children at night.
6) A Russian tailor artisan comes to America, takes to the needle trade, works in sweatshop for small salary.

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Central theme: The struggle of a tailor and his steps to success

Activity Tracking:

Finding the opening sentence here is cakewalk. Sentence F clearly specifies the person and his work, so it's the opening statement.

Now a **sequence** unfolds.

A man works in a shop to earn his daily bread. He then goes home and works again with his family's help. He then starts working through the night to earn more. Only after having worked day and night does his work get ready for sale.

The sequence just shown should give you hints for part of the answer. After F, the order is E-B-D.

Sentence C speaks of a shop that the man opens. So he has to arrange for the capital first. Hence A will come before C.

Therefore, the logical order is F-E-B-D-A-C.

If the sentences are too lengthy, do not spend a lot of time reading every detail of it. Be vigilant and quick in spotting 'special words' like connectives, articles, pronouns and adjectives

4) Connectives:

There will be sentences having 'connectives' like *although, though, if, until, since, but, after, alternatively, besides, then, yet, because, consequently, notwithstanding, and, when, meanwhile, so, however, for, whoever, whatever, whenever, nevertheless, therefore, furthermore, whereas, moreover* etc.

These sentences are almost never the opening ones. They always refer to people or events mentioned in previous sentences.

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For example:

1) Friendly wash by many other smaller brands have challenged the giants by offering prices which attracted the value-conscious Indian consumer.
2) **In fact** unbranded players are offering packs which are twice the size of a branded product with similar or better quality at cheaper prices.

Central theme: The tough competition given to FMCG companies by smaller brands

Here the connective '**in fact**' clearly indicates that sentence B should follow A.

Hence the correct order is A-B

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5) Articles:

Even articles can help to some extent in these questions. 'The' is a definite article, whereas 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles. 'The' is used to denote something or someone specific or when the person or thing for which the article has been used has already been introduced. 'A' or 'an' are used while introducing something for the first time and also for stating general facts. Like, 'A hit-and-run case usually has a ten year jail term as punishment in India.'

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For example:

1) **A** boy and his friend played all day in the garden near our house.
2) The next day, I didn't see **the** boy in the garden, though his friend was there.

Central theme: Boy playing in the garden

In the second sentence, 'the' has been used along with 'boy' because he has already been introduced to the reader in another sentence. Also here we are talking specifically about 'that' boy. Hence, the correct order is A-B.

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6) Pronouns:

Pronouns like he, she, they, it, them, their, him, her etc. are used when the person being talked about has already been introduced. Some Para Jumbles can be tackled by taking pronouns as a guide.

For example:

1) **They** gathered together the death certificates from residents of the town, going back to as many years as they could.
2) **Wolf** decided to investigate.
3) **He** enlisted the support of his students and colleagues from Oklahoma.

Central theme: An act of investigation

Since the sentence B clearly states the person, Wolf, it is undoubtedly the opening sentence.

Next comes sentence C where pronoun 'he' refers to Wolf.

It would make no sense if sentence C came before B. Only after Wolf has been introduced, should we use 'he' to refer to Wolf.

After Wolf has enlisted the support of his friends, we can refer to them as ‘they’. So sentence A is the final one in the passage. Clearly sentence A cannot be used before this because the only one introduced in the first sentence is Wolf and the group of people has only been introduced in the second sentence. So we can refer to the group as ‘they’ only after this second introduction.

The complete answer is thus B-C-A.

However, in case of pronouns in the first person like ‘I’, taking cues from them can get baffling. Such Para Jumbles have to be solved using other approaches.

For example:

1) A. **I** am a student preparing for the SBI PO
2) B. **I** request you to provide some helpful tips to solve the logical reasoning questions.

Central theme: An SBI PO aspirant and his request

Here, pronouns can be of no help. It is best to think of it this way: only after introducing yourself can you talk about your need for some helpful tips.

Hence, the order is A-B.

8) Adjectives:

Adjectives like 'simpler', 'better', 'cleverer' etc are comparative. Hence they always hold a relation to other things. Such adjectives can also be of good help in solving Para Jumbles.

For example:

1) The solution that you had put up was **good.**
2) Riya had posted her solution that I found to be **better**.

Central theme: Solutions posted by two people

Here, of course, sentence B has to come after A due to the comparative adjective 'better'.

Below are a few confusing Para Jumbles specially crafted keeping in mind the tips discussed.

Para Jumble 1:

1) Post offices and Public sector banks could supplement micro-credit institutions in this regard.
2) They are trusted institutions, and have already built up credit and savings channels for the poor.
3) In a recent paper, Wouter Van Ginneken of the International Labor Organization has argued that micro-finance institutions could play an important role in providing social security.
4) To overcome this weakness, Ginneken suggests that micro-credit organizations should outsource the insurance part of their business.
5) But one problem is that most micro-credit institutions are small and lack expertise in the insurance business.

Central theme: Micro-finance institutions, how they benefit people, problems faced by them and solution to their problems.

Sentence C should be the opening sentence because it clearly mentions the name of the person, Wouter Van Ginneken and his argument.

It is essential to note that the Para Jumble is about the institutions, not Ginneken.

Hence sentence B with pronoun 'they' referring to the institutions should come after C. They go on to give more information about micro-finance institutions.

Sentences A and D talk about some solutions.

So sentence E which poses the problem should come before them.
Between A and D, statement D will clearly come first, because it is a suggestion for solving the problem and the method of solving it is in sentence A.

Therefore the order is C-B-E-D-A.

Para Jumble 2:

1) The former Act imposed severe restrictions on the freedom of the press and the latter forbade the possession of arms by Indians.
2) Many measures of the government provoked widespread agitation.
3) The British government consistently followed a policy of repression after 1857.
4) Two of these were the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 and the Arms Act of 1897.

Central theme: The repressive policy of the British government.

Sentence C specifies the people (i.e. the British government) and their policy most clearly.

Hence it is the opening one.

Sentence B should follow C as it talks about the measures adopted in the policy.

Sentence D should follow B as *'these' in D* refers to the measures taken by the government which are Draconian Acts.

Sentence A again talks about the Acts and uses the words *'former'* and *'latter'*. These words refer to the Acts mentioned in D.

Therefore, logically, A will come after D.

The logical arrangement of the above Para Jumble is C-B-D-A.

Para Jumble 3:

1) Here I would like to echo the words of former President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, "A nation's progress depends about how its people think."
2) We have to act with conviction to realize our dream.
3) We Indians have to think as a nation and dream to transform our country into a super power.
4) It is very unfortunate that economically resurgent India still remains home to the world's largest population of poor, hungry and illiterate people.
5) Besides these, rapidly increasing population, rampant corruption, exploitation of women, child labour, communalism are some of the issues which need to be worked upon.
6) Tragically, hunger remains India's biggest lingering problem with an estimated 7000 Indians dying of hunger every single day.
7) Along with chronic hunger, deep poverty and high illiteracy also continue to blight the lives of millions of our people.

Central theme: Problems faced by Indians

Locating the opening sentence here is a bit tricky. But on close inspection of some special words, sentence D seems most apt for the opening sentence. That is because of the following:

Sentence A has ‘here’ implying ‘in this situation’.

Sentences B and C can’t be the opening sentence as we don’t give solutions before discussing problems.

Sentence E has the connective ‘besides these’.

Sentences F and G give detailed views on hunger and illiteracy as problems in India.

Sentence D hence should be the opening sentence.

Notice how the process of elimination has been used to spot the opening sentence.

Sentences F and G should follow next. G after F as it has the connective ‘along with chronic hunger’.

Sentence E again with a connective ‘besides these’ implying besides hunger, poverty and illiteracy should come after G.

Sentence A with ‘here’ meaning ‘in this situation of problems…’ should follow E. Also Dr. Kalam’s quote tells that India’s progress depends on how its people think.

Therefore, Sentence C gives the response to A that we have to think as a nation.

Sentence B, the only one left, is the concluding one.

Therefore, the correct order is D-F-G-E-A-C-B

Up next is a Para Jumble that was asked in SBI PO 2014. Try applying the tips discussed above to solve it!

Para Jumble 4 (SBI PO 2014):

1) It is obvious from the above that the Commission has accorded the highest priority to securing speedy justice to women.
2) These members continue to pursue their mandated activities, namely review of legislation, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and denial of rights.
3) The functions assigned to the Commission, as per the Act, are wide and varied covering almost all facts of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion.
4) The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January, 1992 in pursuance of the National Commission for Women Act 1990.
5) Towards the end of speedy justice to women, the Commission is organizing Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalats offering counseling in family disputes and conducting training programmes for creating legal awareness among women.
6) They also suggest remedial action to safeguard the interest of women to the appropriate authorities.
7) To carry out these functions the Commission has a Chairman, five members and a Member Secretary, all nominated by the Central Government.

Central theme: The Commission, its functions, members and their procedures for securing speedy justice to women.

Sentence D is undoubtedly the opening sentence here as it clearly mentions the name of the Commission being talked about.

Sentence C will come next because it talks about the functions performed by the Commission, according to the Women Act 1990.

Now this question can get a little tricky. One might feel that as C talks about the functions, sentence F, again talking about functions should follow C. But that's where the catch of the question is!

Going by the tips discussed until now, we have to look for 'special words'. Sentence G has the words 'these functions' and a phrase 'to carry out'. Clearly, they are linked to sentence C. hence, G will come after C.

Now since G has introduced us to the members, naturally B will come next as it has the word 'these' to refer to members.

The sentences left are A, E and F. Sentence F seems most apt to follow due to the pronoun 'they' referring again to the members.

Well now it’s pretty obvious that E will follow F; A being the concluding sentence. This is because sentence E introduces the issue of speedy justice for women. And sentence A talks about how it is obvious ‘from the above’ that speedy justice for women is a priority for the commission.

So the complete order is D-C-G-B-F-E-A

Just as we loved to solve jumbled words as children, we hope solving Para Jumbles now becomes a joyous task for you after going through the tips on Parajumbles for SBI PO !

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Rearrangement of Sentences

Rearrangement of sentences implies the arrangement of jumbled sentences in a systematic and meaningful way. In this type of question, generally six jumbled sentences are given. The first and the sixth sentences remain in their places. The remaining four jumbled sentences are to be serialled in a meaningful and correct way.

It should be kept on mind that the second sentence should be consistent with the first one and in the same way, the fifth sentence should be consistent with the sixth one.

A good paragraph has three important parts.

1) A Topic Sentence tells about the limited topic of a paragraph and expresses the focussing idea or conveys the main point of the paragraph. It provides the idea to the reader what she or he is going to read after
that.

2) Supporting Sentence provide detailed information to the readers from which they become able to understand the topic sentence.

3) The Concluding Sentence ends the paragraph and by completing a full circle comes back to that idea which was introduced by the topic sentence

Here, we would have to consider one point that according to the question in this segment, the topic sentence and the concluding sentence are clearly.

indicated. It means the test is made some easy for the candidates. The only thing you have to understand that you have to make the paragraph into a point and the topic sentence indicates that point and all other sentences are related with that same point. It flows smoothly from one sentence to the others; each fitting naturally with the sentences that come before or after it. You have to search this natural flow, only then you would be able to select the right answer.

To arrange the sentences in correct order you should focus your attention on relative clauses. These sentences usually start the ‘but’, ‘if’, ‘whether’, ‘however’, ‘moreover’ etc and are very helpful in selecting the right answer.

1) Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.

P) We have another source of foreign exchange.

Q) People are reluctant to part with it.

R) I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.

S) It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserve.

6) If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.

The topic sentence of this jumbled paragraph is suggesting that we should stimulate our exports. Here, the word stimulate means to encourage something to grow, develop or become active. After reading rest four sentences, we can easily eliminate 'P', 'Q' and 'R' as the option of the second sentence. Only 'S' can be the second sentence, because the last word 'exports' of the first sentence is indicating to it.

Stimulation of exports will increase foreign exchange reserves. Now, we should write it because it will help to understand. (you should note it that this method is for practise in the beginning. After some days of regular practice you will become expert in solving these questions.) 'Efforts should be made to stimulate exports. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.'

Now read the rest three sentences. 'Q' is indicating that it should come after 'R' and take place just before the concluding sentence. Here, it became very easy to understand because of 'but.' So, only 'P' can be the third sentence. Now, we should again write it.

'Efforts should be made to stimulate exports it is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves we have another source of foreign exchange. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold. But people are reluctant to part with it. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.' So, answer should read like this : SPQR.

Target Exercise

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-25) In questions below, the first and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then, find the correct option.

1) 1) A mere fifteen hundred years ago, English was a fledging language spoken by a few thousand people in Great Britain.

P) As a result of this remarkable flexibility, English is today's international language.

Q) The English language can be divided into three main periods—Old English, Middle English and Modern English.

R) English has achieved its global status because of an unusual and amazing ability to respond and change according to the needs of its users.

S) Today English is a thriving, vigorous language spoken by nearly one-fourth of the population of the world.

6) The separations reflect the impact of various cultural and historical events on the growth and development of English.

a) SRPQ b) PQRS c) SRQP d) SQPR

2) 1) We think therefore, we are.

P) Not just individuals, even nations do better than others because of the collective ability to think beyond.

Q) Thinking defines and distinguishes us from one another. R) We evolve, because we think.

S) Thinking alone propels us towards knowledge and right knowledge enables right action which results in meaningful creation.

6) History repeatedly reveals that nations with developed thinking ecosystems have always been at the forefront of creating and innovating.

a) SRQP b) RSQP **c) RQSP** d) RQPS

3) 1) Timing is critical in finance, especially if you want to make a profit.

P) It was a lesson learnt well by Mumbai based Benny Abraham when he sold his house in 2011 within two years of purchasing it.

Q) Of course, you need to pick a good time to take advantage of the appreciation in value, but it is equally important to keep an eye on the calendar to avoid paying a hefty amount as tax.

R) Unfortunately, the 50 years old had no clue about the tax implication of his hasty decision.

S) “The property was fetching me nearly 60% in profits on the initial investment, so when I got an offer to sell it, I immediately agreed”, says Abraham, a brand consultant.

6) Not only did he have to pay a substantial amount as tax on the profit, he also had to shell out the tax exemptions that he was availing of on the home loan.

a) QPRS **b) QPSR** c) SQPR d) SRPQ

4) 1) Music is one of the oldest and finest forms of human expression.

P) A new form of Hindustani music known as Khayal emerged dring the 13th and 14th centuries.

Rearrangement of Sentences

Q) This has led to the existence of family traditions called Gharanas.

R) Music can be divided into Western classical, Hindustani classical, Carnatic classical, Folk etc.

S) The main schools of classical music, Hindustani and the Carnatic, continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples.

6) This style gave an entirely new dimension to Hindustani classical music tradition.

a) SRQP b) RSPQ **c) RSQP** d) SRPQ

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هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

5) 1) The Indians are found in 136 countries a geographic spread that is unmatched.

P) Many of the Indians besides being leading professionals have also made a mark in the political structures in their host countries.

Q) People of Indian origin constitute more than 40% of the population in Fiji, Mauritious, Guyana and Suriname.

R) In forty countries, the Indian population exceeds 500000.

S) There are small minorities in countries like Malayasia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Uganda.

6) In the beginning of the millennium, there were three Presidents, two Prime Ministers and over 300 legislators of Indian origin all over the world.

a) RSPQ b) SPRQ **c) RQSP** d) SPQR

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6) 1) All plants that grow in the deserts are cleverly equipped to withstand the heat and make full use of what little water exists.

P) However, there are occasional showers, but much of the water runs off swiftly instead of sinking into the ground.

Q) Cactic and other succulents brilliantly solve the problem of storage of water.

R) Instead of being leaves, they have extensive root system which is their life-savers.

S) In the deserts, soil temperature may rise to very high level and the soil is often bone dry.

6) The great networks of roots, which remain close to the surface soak quickly any water that reach them.

a) SPQR b) QRSP c) SRQP d) QPSR

7) 1) Printing is a device for multiplying what is written by making copies of it.

P) Little metal letters called type, are arranged in such a way as to form the words that you want to print.

Q) The inked letters leave their marks upon the paper and these marks are the printed words.

R) The letters are then inked over and sheets of paper are pressed down tight upon them.

S) As many copies can be made of what is printed as there are sheets of paper.

6) In this way thousands of books make their way to the market.

a) PRQS b) RQPS **c) PQRS** d) PQSR

8) 1) The effect of books is two fold.

P) Unless you can write it down, your poem or idea will probably die when you do.

Q) They preserve knowledge in time and spread it in space.

R) Suppose, for example, that you think of an important idea or a beautiful poem.

S) Even if you do write it down, it perishes soon as the mice eat the paper.

6) But once printing had been discovered, it did not matter how soon you died or how many copies of what you had written were eaten by mice.

a) QPRS b) SRPQ **c) QRPS** d) SPRQ

9) 1) The accident occurred in just a moment.

P) The cyclist was blinded by a bullockcart moving slowly in the opposite direction.

Q) The cyclist from the main road did not notice it.

R) The result was a head-on-collision.

S) A speeding car came from a side road.

6) The cyclist was thrown a few feet away.

a) PQSR b) SRPQ c) PRSQ **d) SQPR**

10) 1)Man is a fighting animal as much as a thinking one.

P) There is no denying the fact that somewhere in the blood of everyone of us there is a war-dance.

Q) It is usually the weak and the cowardly who fight shy of war.

R) It excites the inborn pugnacity in everyone.

S) The sight of men fighting moves us strangely.

6) Their pacificism is only a cloak for their weakness.

a) QRSP **b) PSRQ** c) QSRP d) PRSQ

11) 1) It was dark and it was raining heavily.

P) With a sigh of relief, the tiger crawled under the thatched roof and lay down by the door.

Q) He was wet and cold and his home was far away.

R) An old tiger ran through the rain looking for shelter.

S) While hurrying to his shelter he saw an old hut.

6) Except for the sound of the rain, all was quiet.

a) RPSQ b) SQRP **c) RQSP** d) SPRQ

12) 1) Tim Severin is a writer.

P) Researching seafaring legends intrigues Tim.

Q) Tim is as likely to be found before the mast as before a typewriter.

R) Tim is very keen on the ancient story of the travels of Brendan.

S) Tim cannot stop short of a total reconstruction of historic voyages.

6) Tim eventually found himself facing Atlantic Gale in a small boat.

a) QSPR **b) RPSQ** c) QPSR d) RSPQ

13) 1) When he was only three years old, Mozart could pick out melodies on a clavichord.

P) While he was a very young child, he had started to compose music.

Q) He published the first composition when he was twelve.

R) By seven he had learned to play the violin and organ without instruction.

S) By the time he was a young man, he had played at concerts in most of Europe's great cities.

6) It was evident that he was a prodigy and a musical genius.

a) PRQS **b) RPQS** c) PRSQ d) RPSQ

14) 1) Diagnosis is an important component of health care.

P) Then came the stethoscope, the micro- scope, laboratory tests with chemicals, screenings and X-rays.

Q) The first barometer to be used in determining a health condition was the pulse and along with it, the tongue, throat and eyes.

R) Diagnostic facilities are the single most important qualitative element missing in our rural health services.

S) Now diagnostic technology includes ultrasonic gadgets and nuclear equipments which have found their way into some of our urban hospitals.

6) Doctors at rural health centres are left to rely on their own clinical skill and the stethoscope to determine the nature and extent of an illness.

a) QSPR b) RPSQ **c) QPSR** d) RSPQ

15) 1) Time is our tyrant.

P) We are chronically aware of the moving minute hand, even of the moving second hand.

Q) There are trains to be caught, cards to be punched, tasks to be done in specified periods, records to be broken by fraction of a second.

R) Our consciousness of the smallest unit of time is now acute.

S) We have to be.

6) To us, for example, the moment 8.17 a.m. means something-something very important, if it happens to be the starting time of our daily train.

a) SPRQ b) PSRQ c) SPQR **d) PSQR**

16) 1) There are a number of bad habits which poor readers adopt.

P) Of course, there must be vigorous mental activity.

Q) But extra body movements, such as pointing with the fingers or moving the lips, do not help reading.

R) In efficient reading, the muscles of the eye should make the only external movement.

S) Most of these involve using extra body movement in the reading process.

6) Young children and very poor readers often point with a finger at each word in turn.

a) SRPQ b) PQSR c) PRSQ **d) SQPR**

17) 1) Materially advertisements do us no good.

P) The advertisements tread closely on their heels and destroy its effect.

Q) Spiritually they are one of the worst avoidable evils.

R) Our buildings are covered with prints and pictures that distract and weary us.

S) Architects might give their designs dignity or the beauty of pattern.

6) They have but one requirement that their intrusion should be conspicuous.

a) RQPS b) QRPS c) RQSP **d) QRSP**

18) 1) Both Rattan and his son Moti were idlers and did not like to do any work.

P) The result was that their idleness increased all the more.

Q) His wife had introduced order and industry in the house.

R) Rattan's wife had died long ago, Moti had married in the preceding year.

S) She would work herself to death and earn the daily feed for both of them.

6) In fact, they prided themselves on their inactivity and idleness.

a) SPRQ b) SQRP **c) RQSP** d) RPSQ

19) 1) A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short.

P) They had shouted and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them.

Q) Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 m to their right.

R) They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them.

S) The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs.

6) But now mother bear-perhaps the same grizzly bear could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes.

a) RPSQ **b) QSPR** c) RSPQ d) QPSR

20) 1) In an ordinary power station we burn fuel to get heat.

P) In a nuclear power station we burn water into steam and then use the steam in the same way.

Q) It is from the generator that we get electricity.

R) The steam is then made to turn a turbine and through the turbine a generator.

S) This heat turns water into steam.

6) However, instead of getting heat by burning fuel, we get it from the nuclear reactor.

a) PRQS b) SQRP **c) SRQP** d) PQRS

21) 1) One morning, a few days before Rahman, the Cabuliwallah, was due to return to his country, Tagore was working in his study.

P) There were blood stains on his clothes and one of the policemen carried a knife stained with blood.

Q) Suddenly he heard shouting in the street and he saw Rahman being led away between two policemen, followed by a crowd of curious boys.

R) He learned that a certain neighbour had owed the Cabuliwallah some money, but had denied it.

S) He hurried out and stopped them to inquire what it all meant.

6) They had quarrelled and Rahman had struck the man with his knife.

a) RSPQ **b) QPSR** c) RPSQ d) QSPR

22) 1) An experiment was conducted in England to study what happens to the body and mind of people travelling at high speeds.

P) Then, they were flown to America.

Q) Travelling also had an effect on the mind of these people.

R) They were first kept under observation in London.

S) It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their blood pressure moved away from the normal.

6) Psychological tests showed that their ability to make decisions decreased quickly.

a) RQSP b) SPRQ **c) RPSQ** d) SQRP

23) 1) All the fossil fuel that we use today came from green plants.

P) "And now we are burning it all up in just 100 or 200 years!'' says Dr Calvin.

Q) We have nearly used up all our savings.

R) It took hundreds of millions of years for those plants to change into coal, oil and gas.

S) "It is time for us now to begin living on our income", says Calvin.

6) The income that Dr. Calvin is talking about is the sun's energy which living green plants capture and store every day.

a) QSRP **b) RPQS** c) QPRS d) RSQP

24) 1) The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.

P) How is the plant able to do this?

Q) At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.

R) The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.

S) It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.

6) The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.

a) RSQP b) PQSR c) RQSP **d) PSQR**

25) 1) A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won ` l crore in the recently launched programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'.

P) His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects.

Q) But he shied away from both his friends and relatives.

R) His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business.

S) He listened to all patiently.

6) Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him.

a) PQSR b) SRPQ **c) PRSQ** d) SQPR

Directions (Q. Nos. 26-60) In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence(S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P. Q.

R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences.

26) **S_1) It was Saturday .**

S_6) The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood.

P) A taxi carried us all to the zoo.

Q) They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo.

R) My sister's two young children were at our house.

S) We bought the tickets and entered the zoo.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RQSP b) RPQS **c) RQPS** d) PRQS

27) **S_1) The officer rose to his feet, trembling?**

S_6) A half-hour later he returned to camp.

P) He failed to find him there.

Q) Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot.

R) He was disappointed.

S) He expected to find the horseman somewhere there.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RPQS b) QPSR **c) QSPR** d) SQPR

28) **S_1) It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife.**

S_6) I saw trouble brewing.

P) The conductor came in and took the fares.

Q) The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps.

R) The bus stopped and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places.

S) Then, his eyes tested with cold malice on the beady-eyed little dog.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RQPS b) RSQP **c) RPQS** d) PSRQ

29) **S_1) Dinner had been served—his daughter laid out the plates.**

S_6) Then, silently she left the table to retire for the night—it was as if she had never been there.

P) She was just a child, only 14 —too young, too simple to know to understand.

Q) He sat clown groundly, not saying a word to her.

R) She had already had her meal and was standing by his side, not quite knowing what to do.

s) Bread and cheese—a simple subsistence at the end of a not-so-simple life.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) QPSR b) RPSQ **c) QRPS** d) SQPR

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30) **S1) When my car broke down, I took it to the only mechanic available in our town.**

S6) They pushed the car down one street and up another and soon we had gone through most of the streets in the town but the car would not start.

P) But it just refused to start.

Q) I went there at the appointed time to collect it.

R) So, I sat at the wheel and the mechanic and his helper started to push it.

S) He said it required some minor repairs and asked me to collect it in the evening.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) SQPR b) QSRP **c) RPQS** d) PQRS

31) **S1) Some people prefer country life to city life.**

S6) For these reasons more and more people are leaving the country to live in the city.

P) Life in the country is quieter, cleaner and less hectic.

Q) The city also offers more privacy, since neighbours are too busy to be interfering in the affairs of others.

R) However, the city offers more excitement, a wide variety of activities and a chance to meet more people.

S) Country people live longer and generally seem to be healthier and happier.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) PSRQ b) SRQP c) RQPS d) QPSR

32) **S1) The clerk read the statement loudly and clearly.**

S6) They returned in five minutes.

P) The judge brought down the gavel sharply and roared.

Q) He told the jury to return a lawful verdict.

R) We, the jury. Find the defendant not guilty, provided he returns the mule.

S) There is not such verdict in the law, the defendant is either guilty or not guilty.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RPSQ b) RSPQ c) QRPS **d) PSRQ**

Rearrangement of Sentences

33) **S1) One day Iwent in to the water off the coast of Africa.**

S6) I hurled at him the rubber fins.

P) I sighted a shark, at short distance from me.

Q) He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile.

R) I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement.

S) Every muscle of my body tensed.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) PSQR b) SQRP c) RPSQ d) PQSR

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34) **S_1) There is no reason for the terror which the sight of a snake causes in most people.**

S_6) Being aggressive by nature, they can attack human beings for no reason at all, taking a fisherman or swimmer by surprise in the water, where the man is somewhat helpless.

P) Of the poisonous snakes, only those found in the sea are always dangerous.

Q) They are only too anxious to avoid human beings.

R) Many more people are killed, much more frequently by motor-cycles and cigarettes than by snakes.

S) The majority of snakes are harmless.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) SQRP b) RSQP **c) RPQS** d) PQRS

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35) **S_1) I had not seen my father for several years.**

S_6) His words sank deep into my heart.

P) I met him late one evening in his flat.

Q) I wrote him a note suggesting a very early meeting.

R) He listened to my story in silence.

S) When he spoke, his voice was soft but without, warmth.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) QSRP b) PQRS c) QPRS d) QPSR

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36) **S_1) Gopal worked as a labourer at the building site.**

S_6) He unscrewed the lid and found a valuable collection of old silver in it.

P) But Gopal made a bid and he got the box.

Q) There was no key to it and it seemed useless but Gopal took it home.

R) Once while returning from his work Gopal stopped at an auction sale.

S) No one seemed to want a rough old box when it was put up for sale.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) SPRQ b) SRPQ c) RSPQ **d) RPQS**

37) **S_1) The ancestors of whales, it is said, lived on land, for they still have slight traces of hind-legs.**

S_6) He has flippers on his sides to keep him balanced and layers of fat or oil under the skin which furnish heat and make the huge body light and buoyant.

P) But ages ago, whales changed their home—moving from the land to the sea.

Q) He is shaped like a submarine boat, with a tail turned into a power paddle.

R) The whale is suited to live in water.

S) They are warm-blooded animals and feed their babies as land mammals do.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) PRSQ **b) SPRQ** c) RQPS d) QPRS

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38) **S_1) There was a check-post for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road.**

S_6) He asked me more than once if I was sure that the man had noted the number down.

P) When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted.

Q) I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand.

R) I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car, adding that it was a routine practice.

S) As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RQPS b) QRPS c) SQPR d) RSPQ

39) **S_1) My journey was to last for thirty-six hours.**

S_6) In the steel trunk under the seat, there was a bag containing two hundred rupees that did not belong to me.

P) Every mile of the country through which the train was running, was interesting.

Q) Yet I was not happy.

R) I had the carriage for myself.

S) The train would stop for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) RSPQ b) SQPR **c) PQSR** d) RPQ

40) **S_1) The life of early men had advantages and disadvantages.**

S_6) On the whole, there was friendship and amity within the tribes.

P) Then, they had enough physical exercise which made them healthy and active.

Q) They could roam for months without fear of meeting a stranger.

R) One of the advantages was that they were not overcrowded.

S) They lived in small tribes where everybody knew everybody else.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

a) QSRP **b) RQPS** c) SPRQ d) PRQS

41) **S_1) Having visited the Taj Mahal many tourists think that Agra has little else to offer.**

S_6) There are few other buildings to match the delicacy of this tomb.

P) One of these is surely the tomb of Itimad – ud - daulah.

Q) The design of the whole tomb was given by his daughter Nur Jahan.

R) After seeing the Taj one could profitably visit half a dozen other Mughal buildings.

S) This tomb has the delicacy of a baroque jewel case.

The proper sequence should be

a) RSQP b) QSRP c) SPRQ **d) RPSQ**

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42) **S_1) For years the old chair stood in one of the empty antics.**

S_6) I saw my parents madly in love again.

P) So when I saw it for the last time, it stood there.

Q) When my mother died, I wanted to sell it but could not.

R) It was there for many years after my father died.

S) I peeped in the past.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PQRS b) SRQP c) RPQS **d) RQPS**

43) **S_1) Illness may start with almost any sign, but some of them are much commoner than others.**

S_6) As soon as this happens he must become alert about the signs.

P) It is important to note these signs.

Q) Often the first sign of something wrong is that the patient just does not feel fit.

R) They may help a doctor to decide what is wrong.

S) He usually relies on these signs for the diagnosis of the illness.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PRSQ b) RSQP c) PQSR d) QRSP

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44) **S_1) Newton was perhaps the greatest scientist that ever lived.**

S_6) Newton went home and worked quietly by himself for about 18 months.

P) But when he was only 22, a terrible plague epidemic swept over England.

Q) He was the son of a Lincolnshire fanner and was born in 1642.

R) Therefore, the universities were closed.

S) He went to Cambridge to study Mathematics when he was 19.

The proper sequence should be.

a) SPRQ b) QPSR c) SQPR **d) QSPR**

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45) **S_1) Poverty is a God's curse.**

S_6) Is not poverty a God's boon!

P) These persons get themselves enrolled as poor persons and get all the benefits of poverty.

Q) It is not necessary for a person to be actually poor for getting enrolled because it can be easily managed.

R) It may be true for a few but to many it is just its opposite.

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S) Such persons consider it to be a source of enjoying life without earning enjoyment.

The proper sequence should be.

a) RQPS b) QRSP **c) RSPQ** d) SRQP

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46) **S_1) Belur is 35 km from Hassan.**

S_6) They depict young women musicians and dancers in various poses.

P) Seen from afar, the star-shaped temple, characteristically Hoysala, is not very impressive.

Q) It stands in a courtyard surrounded by a rectangular wall.

R) But closer it is dazzling and marvellous and the entire exterior is decorated with sculptures, the loveliest being the panels right and left of the main door.

S) Chennakesava Temple is dedicated to Vishnu.

The proper sequence should be.

a) QRSP b) SRPQ c) SPQR **d) SQPR**

47) **S_1) When his business failed, he began to look for a job in an office.**

S_6) Unable to bear misfortunes any further, he started toying with the idea of ending his life of burdens and strains.

P) To overcome depression he took to drinking and became addicted to it.

Q) He soon realised that nothing was more difficult than to find a job.

R) Withoutjob he failed to meetthe daily requirements of his family which made him highly depressed.

S) Quarrel ensured invariably between husband and wife when he returned home in a state of drunkenness.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PQRS b) SRQP c) QSRP **d) QRPS**

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48) **S1) Unlike many modern thinkers, Tagore had no blueprint for the world's salvation.**

S6) As a poet, he will always delight, as a singer he will always enchant, as a teacher he will always enlighten.

P) His thought will therefore never be out of date.

Q) He merely emphasised certain basic truths which may ignore only at their peril.

R) He believed in no particular' ism'

Rearrangement of Sentences

S) He was what Gandhiji rightly termed the Great Sentinel.

The proper sequence should be

a) SRPQ b) PRSQ c) RSPQ d) RQPS

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49) **S_1) Louis Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life.**

S_6) He was always very proud of being able to help his country in this way.

P) Among the people whom Pasteur was able to help were brewers, breeders of silk worms and cow keepers, all of whom were trying to carry on important industries.

Q) He worked hard in his laboratory with test tubes and all kinds of experiments.

R) He was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease.

S) He not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but he was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways.

The proper sequence should be

a) SQRP b) PQRS **c) QRSP** d) RSQP

50) **S_1) Tom Walker and his wife were always at loggerheads.**

S_6) Tom silently thanked God for this relief.

P) She was never tired of reproaching him on this score.

Q) Tom was incurably lazy and talkative.

R) One day Mrs Walker caught a deadly cold and shortly afterwards, died.

S) This was a constant source of irritation to his wife.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PRQS **b) QSPR** c) SQRP d) PSQR

51) **S1) So, we wenton in the quietand the twilightdeepened into night.**

S6) Then, as the darkness grew deeper, she put her arms round my neck and closing her eyes rightly pressed her face against my shoulder.

P) The ground grew dim and the trees black.

Q) The clear blue of the distance faded and one star after another came out.

R) Neena's fears and her fatigue grew upon her.

S) I took her in my arms and talked to her and caressed her.

The proper sequence should be

a) PRQS **b) QPRS** c) QPSR d) RSPQ

52) **S1) Kennedy kicked moodily at the leg of the chair which he was holding.**

S6) It was a depressing beginning.

P) Now, his chief desire seemed to be to score off the human race in general, his best friend included.

Q) If he had asked Fenn to help him in a tight place, then he knew he could have relied on him.

R) Last term he and Fenn had been as close friends as you could wish to see.

S) The feeling that his whole world had fallen about his ears was increasing with every hour he spend at Kay's.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PRSQ b) RSPQ c) SRQP **d) RQPS**

53) **S_1) I sat at the table and ate.**

S_6) I was just the normal Ramaswamy, husband Madeleine.

P) My breathing became suddenly difficult.

Q) I concentrated on my food and I was convinced I had to eat.

R) I stopped, however any exhibition of the extraordinary.

S) But lungs have temperament.

The proper sequence should be .

a) PRSQ b) QSPR c) QSRP **d) SPRQ**

54) **S_1) Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April.**

S_6) And I said, 'certainly'.

P) He needed a dollar to pay his taxi and I lent it to him.

Q) He merely said, 'Let me have a dollar, will you'!

R) It happened quite simply and naturally.

S) I hardly realised it till it was all over.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PRSQ b) RSPQ c) QRPS d) PQRS

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55) **S_1) People have always been fascinated by dreams.**

S_6) But a small number, perhaps less than 5% have them regularly.

P) In fact, only recently have there been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares.

Q) Now that is changing.

R) But the study of nightmares has been curiously neglected.

S) While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares.

The proper sequence should be

a) SRPQ **b) RQPS** c) PQRS d) SQRP

56) **S_1) Long long ago, there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage.**

S_6) Or at least he tried to.

P) He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm.

Q) Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality.

R) He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours.

S) He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, lout and gruff.

The proper sequence should be.

a) RSPQ b) SQPR c) RPQS d) PRQS

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57) S_1) Our age is the age of the specialist.

S_6) We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings.

p) Modern specialisation had led to the fragmentation of knowledge.

Q) Each one knows more and more about less and less.

R) We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility.

S) We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the larger context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialisation.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PQSR b) QPRS c) SPQR d) QSPR

58) S_1) He went to his friends, but none of them was ready to help him now.

S_6) Now, the young man understood that he had made a mistake.

P) He had to look after the farmer's pigs.

Q) And when he was hungry he ate the food which was given to the pigs.

R) He went away from the city and wandered round the countryside looking for food to eat.

S) In the end, he went to the house of a farmer and became his servant.

The proper sequence should be.

a) PSRQ **b) RSPQ** c) SQPR d) QPSR

59) **S_1) Man, when first came, must have been surrounded by great animals and he must have lived in fear of them.**

S_6) Gradually, however man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal.

P) He makes the animals do what he likes.

Q) But in those days, he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great animals.

R) Today man is the master of the world.

S) Same he tames, same he eats and same he shoots for pleasure.

The proper sequence should be.

a) RQPS b) RSPQ **c) RPSQ** d) PQSR

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PARAJUMBLES

APPROACHES FOR PARAJUMBLES

Most of the information given in parajumbles is unnecessary for the purpose at hand, i.e., sorting the sentences. In essence what we are looking for are things that can help us in connecting the sentences. Some approaches are given below to help identify the sequence of sentences. Generally, in a given parajumble more than one approach will be applicable at the same time, therefore practices identifying which approach/approaches apply to the parajumbles you have to solve.

1) Noun-Pronoun Relationship Approach .

In noun/pronoun relationships, we know that the noun will come first and will be referred to later using suitable pronouns. Study the following example:

A) People can get infected by handling reptiles and then touching their mouths or an open cut.

B) At first they look the perfect pets: exotic, quiet and tidy.

C) A study estimates that in 1995, there were as many as 6,700 reptile-caused salmonella infections.

D) But lizards and other pets can harbour a salmonella bacterium that makes people sick

a) BCAD b) BCDA c) ACDB d) BDCA

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Read sentences C and D carefully. Sentence D contains the noun phrase "a salmonella bacterium" and Sentence C contains the noun phrase "salmonella infections". What is the relationship between the two? Since the phrase "a salmonella bacterium" introduces the bacterium, it should logically precede the phrase "salmonella infections". Therefore, the sentence that contains the phrase "a salmonella bacterium" should come before the sentence that contains the phrase "salmonella infections". So, Sentence D should precede Sentence C! Once you have a link between two sentences, look at the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. If you are, then you have the right answer [(Option (d) BDCA)] and it is time to move on to the next exercise.

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Example 1

1) These enormous "rivers" – quite inconstant, sometimes shifting, often branching and eddying in manners that defy explanation and prediction – occasionally cause disastrous results.

A) One example is El Nino, the periodic catastrophe that plagues the West Coast of America.

B) It is rich in life.

C) This coast is normally caressed by the cold, rich Humboldt Current.

D) Usually the Humboldt hugs the shore and extends 200 to 300 miles out to sea.

5) It fosters the largest commercial fishery in the world and is the home of one of the mightiest game fish on record, the black marlin.

a) ABCD b) DCAB c) ACDB d) CBAD

Solution

Read sentences A and C carefully. Notice the noun/ pronoun relationship between the two. Sentence A refers to "the West Coast of America" and Sentence C talks about "this coast". Which coast? Obviously "the West Coast of America"! Therefore, Sentences A and C are related and Sentence A must come before Sentence C. Now look again. Sentence C talks about "the cold, rich Humboldt Current" and Sentence D refers to "the Humboldt" obviously these two sentences are also related. Which one should come first? Once you have decided, check the answer choices to see if you are correct. [(Option (c) ACDB)]

2) Acronym Approach:

Full Form vs. Short Form When we introduce someone or something, we use the complete name or title. When we refer to the same someone or something later in the paragraph, we use just the surname or the first name if we are on familiar terms with the person being discussed. If we are discussing an object, we remove the modifiers and just use the noun or a pronoun to refer to it. In Parajumbles we encounter full and short names or sometimes acronyms of some term or institution.

Example:

World Trade Organisation – WTO, Dr. Manmohan Singh – Dr. Singh, Karl Marx – Marx, President George W. Bush – President Bush or The President. The rule is that if both full form as well as short form is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing full form will come before the sentence containing short form.

Example 2

A) If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting.

B) Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people's pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion.

C) If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

D) Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

a) BACD b) ADBC c) BCDA d) CBDA

Solution Sentence B has Marx (short form) and sentence C has Karl Marx (full form). So C will come before B. Now look at the options. In option (a), (b) and (c), B is placed before C—hence, rejected. Option (d) is the right answer.

3) Time Sequence Approach (TSA) – either Dates or Time Sequence Indicating Words.

In a given parajumbles, there may be a time indication given, either by giving years – or by using time indicating words. This provides a way for us to identify the correct sequence of the sentences by arranging the sentences using their proper time sequence. Some words through which a time sequence may be indicated are – Before, after, later, when, etc.

Example 3

A) Then two astronomers—the German, Johannes Kepler, and the Italian, Galileo Galilei—started publicly to support the Copernican theory,

despite the fact that the orbits it predicted did not quite match the ones observed.

B) His idea was that the sun was stationary at the centre and that the earth and the planets move in circular orbits around the sun.

C) A simple model was proposed in 1514 by a Polish priest, Nicholas Copernicus.

D) Nearly a century passed before this idea was taken seriously.

a) CADB b) BCAD c) CBDA d) CDBA

Solution In the above example you will observe that the flow of logic is in the form of a time sequence which flows from the oldest time period to a more contemporary time period. Therefore, Sentence C will be the first sentence. Sentence B expands upon the "simple model" proposed, hence, it will be the sentence following C. The next sentence in the order of chronology is C—nearly a century passed, while the last sentence will be A which completes the sequence from older time to contemporary time thus giving us the answer as CBDA.

Example 4

A) By the time he got to Linjeflug four years later, he had learned many lessons, in fact, he began his second stint as top dog by calling the entire company together in a hanger and asking for help, a far cry from his barking out commands just 48 months back.

B) At SAS, he arrived at a time crisis.

C) This book is chock-a-block full of intrusive stories and practical advice, describing Carton's activities at Vingresor (where he assumed his first presidency at age 32), Linjeflug, and SAS in particular.

D) He began at Vingresor as an order giver, not a listener – neither to his people nor to his customers and made every mistake in the book.

a) CDAB b) CBAD c) BACD d) BADC

Solution Observe the sequence given. Again you will see a chronological order in the parajumble. Sentence C gives us a clear indication that the book is being talked about in current times. Sentence D then starts tracing Carton's career path from the beginning, thus leading us to the correct sequence of CDAB.

4) Structure Approach

In order to unjumble a group of sentences quickly, it is essential for us to understand how language sticks together to form a cohesive unit. English provides certain sequencing words – firstly, secondly, then, however, consequently, on the other hand, etc. – which writers use to join sentences or ideas together and to provide a smooth flow from one idea to the next. It is essential to learn how to spot these words and learn how to use them correctly. Parajumble sentences often contain several signal words, combining them in complex ways.

Cause and Effect Signals:

Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another. Some examples of such words are:

Accordingly - in order to - because so...that consequently - therefore - given – thus – hence - when...then - if...then

Support Signal Words: Look for the words or phrases supporting a given sentence. Sentences containing these words will generally not be the opening sentence. These sentences will follow immediately the sentence supported. Some examples of such words are:

Furthermore – additionally - also – and - indeed - besides - as well – too – likewise - moreover

Contrast Signals: Look for function words or phrases (conjunctions, sentence adverbs, etc.) that indicate a contrast between one idea and another, setting up a reversal of a thought.

Nevertheless - nonetheless - on the contrary – notwithstanding - and - even though - instead of - despite - in spite of - while in contrast - although – however.

Let us put into practice what we have discussed so far. Here is a typical **example**, combining all the points discussed above.

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Example 5

A) When conclusions are carefully excluded, however, and observed facts are given instead, there is never any trouble about the length of the papers.

B) The reason for this is that those early paragraphs contain judgments that there is little left to be said.

C) A judgment ("He is a boy", "She is an awful bore") is a conclusion, summing up a large number of previously observed facts.

D) In fact, they tend to become too long, since inexperienced writers, when told to give facts, often give more than are necessary, because they lack discrimination between the important and the trivial.

E) It is a common observation among teachers that students almost always have difficulty in writing themes of the required length because their ideas give out after a paragraph or two.

a) ECDAB b) CEBAD c) EACBD d) EBCAD

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Solution Sentence E states the situation in general and gives us information about why students have problems "in writing themes of the required length".

Sentence B goes on to tell us "the reason for this", so the two sentences must be related. Similarly, Sentence C is related to Sentence B because both sentences contain the word "judgment", with Sentence C explaining what the word means. Once a link of this nature is established, go to the answer choices to see if you are on the right track. D any of the answer choices offer our line of reasoning?

Answer (d) does.

In the above jumble, the word "however" in Sentence A suggests a contrast to something mentioned previously. In situations of this kind, it is always a good idea to separate the argument clearly. Sentences A and D, therefore, should come together.

Now you try.

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Example 6

1) To read the characters or the letters of the text does not mean reading in the true sense of the word.

A) This mere mechanism of reading becomes altogether automatic at an early period of life.

B) You will often find yourself reading words or characters automatically, while your mind is concerned with a totally different subject.

C) This can be performed irrespective of attention.

D) Neither can I call it reading when it is just to extract the narrative portion of a text from the rest simply for one's personal amusement.

a) BACD b) DCBA c) ADCB d) CBDA

Solution The word "neither" in Sentence D will tell you that there is something additional that the writer wishes to discuss. Sentences 1, A, B and C all talk about the same idea. Therefore, Sentence D should be the last sentence. Any answers? So, option **(a)** is the answer.

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5) Linking the Sentences Let us look at the following statements:

Example 7

I) As a retention strategy, the company has issued many schemes including ESOPs.

II) Given the track record and success of our employees, other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent.

III) The growth of the Indian economy has led to an increased requirement for talented managerial personnel and we believe that the talented manpower is our key strength.

IV) Further in order to mitigate the risk we place considerable emphasis on development of leadership skills and on building employee motivation. I have deliberately not given the options here.

Read all the statements one by one, and try to find out the opening statement and any possible linkage between/among the statements.

Solution Can I be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. It does not introduce any idea or theme. Ideally the 1st statement would be an initiator of ideas or theme of the passage.

Can II be the opening statement – May be.

Can III be the opening statement – May be.

Can IV be the opening statement – Very Unlikely.

It talks about an idea which is being "furthered" in this statement.

You can also see that statement IV talks about "Mitigating the risk".

What is the risk? So now we would try to find out the "risk" in other statements.

This "risk" is present in statement II in the words – "other companies often look to us as hunting ground for talent". So, statement II will come before statement IV.

As discussed earlier, statement IV furthers an idea, and that idea is present in statement I.

Hence, I-IV should come together.

Let us see all that we have established so far: Link – I-IV and II will come before IV and I cannot be the starting statement. Now let us look at the options:

A) I, II, III, IV – Ruled out and I-IV link is not present.

B) II, I, IV, III – This is the only option left out. Hence, answer.

C) III, I, IV, II – Ruled out as II comes after IV.

D) IV, I, III, II – Ruled out as I-IV link is not present. Hence, option (b) is the answer.

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Example 8

Let us look at another **example**

A) In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups. [A is the opening statement as mentioned in the paper. You are required to re-arrange the following four statements].

B) Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.

C) And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D) But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors

using conventional approaches.

E) Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures. (Options Withheld pro tem).

Solution Can B be the opening statement – Very Unlikely. There is no mention of "Becker thesis" in the opening statement.

Can C be the opening statement – Two words in the statement – "Crime" and "Inconclusive" make this as the statement after A very unlikely.

Can D be the opening statement – Though it furthers the idea presented in statement A, usage of word like "But" make it unlikely to be the statement coming just after statement A. Besides, statement A does not talk about any piece of work.

In fact, statement A is just an opinion.

Can E be the opening statement – Yes. E is the statement after A – both through elimination of other statements and selection.

Next statement should be C, as it again talks about 'Crime' and how inconclusive it is (despite "an enormous academics literature exists" as given in statement E). Next statement: D should be the last statement as it concludes the whole theme that "it is hard to establish". Now the whole point is – how do we place statement B and Becker thesis, which finds no mention in the whole passage.

Only reasoning that can be given here is – Probably this passage has been taken from a book or project report which has something to do with Becker Thesis, and this passage is just a small part of it.

Now let us look at the options and try to eliminate the options with the help of the conclusions that we have derived so far:

1) BCDE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.

2) DBEC – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.

3) BDCE – Ruled out as E is the 1st statement.

4) ECBD – Answer.

5) EBCD – Ruled out as EC is the link.

Hence, option d) is the answer.

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Let us summarize

See the image below

Observe various linkages

In exam you thought process should be-

Identify keywords - linkages - try to put in order

1) He travelled to London for higher education in low.

2) **Later** he applied **these techniques** of styagrah against.

Britishers in India and encotnaged masses to participate infreedom struggle.

3) On completion of **degree in law** he shifted to south Africa for legal practice.

4) **As a result**, Britishers face massive upsurge in India.

5) **Mahatma Gandhi** was born and brought up in Gujarat.

6) **Therefore**, **Gandhi** actively contributed to Indian freedom struggle.

7) Along with **legal practice** he started experimenting techniques of styagrah in south Africa.

1st step

Identify in each sentences

Pronouns

Qualifiers /connectors/ Transition words

key-subjects

Use of Pronoun in a sentence is always after use of its corresponding Noun in preceding sentence. Noun ⇨ Pronoun

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Example –

'Mahatama Gandhi' (5th sentence) ➡ 'He' (1st sentence) Qualifiers tell us something about the following sentence & connectors; indicate the linkage between two sentences. Ex 'later' (sentence 2), 'therefore' key-subjects - are the main topic raised in a sentence.

2nd step

Find linkages

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1) mandatory pairs (MP)
2) Noun pronoun link (NP)
3) Clues from connectors.
4) **Abbreviation hints**

Cause -effect relationship MP ⇨ mandatory pairs ⇨ observe phrase 'legal practice' (sentence 3 & 7) ➡ indicate that these two sentence will come immediately in sequence. To find mandatory pairs we should always focus on initial & last part of sentences. 2 & 3 already explained ➡ Abbreviation is used only after full form of its use. Cause -effect relationship effect is followed by cause. Ex phrase 'as a result' (sentence 4) indicate that there is a preceding sentence (cause) which lead to sentence 4th.

3rd step

Put into Order – IPS

1) Introductory (first statement.)
2) Problem statement (-ve sense)
3) Solution or suggestion.

Put Similar info together.

Chronology order (PPF tense)

Every paragraph has a broad structure as indicated above. While reading sentence you must identify sentences with introductory tone (top) - ve sense (middle part) suggestion oriented sense (last part) It will help you identify the rough order ⇨ where a sentence actually lies in the first, middle or last in the paragraph Chronology order (PPF tense)- follow past -present -future order.

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Specific words & usage

Specific words-

(To find initial & last statement)

Beginning – firstly, first and foremost, initially, at the outset

Ending –hence, in conclusion, thus, lastly, therefore

Connectors

Supporting – and , likewise, similarly, in the same vein Contradicting- however, despite this, on the contrary, on the other hand, nevertheless, instead, alternatively,

Cause effect connectors

because of, since, therefore, hence, as a result, consequently, due to,

Additional information-

furthermore, moreover, in addition to

Time

then, after, before, previously

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Previous year questions

Directions: In these questions, the first and last sentence of the passage is numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, S. These four parts are not given in proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

Q1) 1) The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?"

P) "Do you want one in which you can spend the night ?"

Q) "Yes", said the peasant.

R) "Go right down the road and turn to the left."

S) "Yes", replied the traveller.

6) "thank a lot".

a) PSRQ **b) QPSR** c) SPQR d) QSRP

Q2) 1) Money Is not the root of all evils.

P) Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes ?

Q) Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.

R) For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.

S) The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.

6) We can only Say that money is the root of some evil.

a) QRPS b) SPQR c) RSPQ d) QPRS

Q3) 1) Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.

P) Furthermore, the cells In these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.

Q) An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.

R) Even a mite has cells making up Its skeletal structure.

S) It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.

6) The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvelous, isn't It ?

a) SRQP b) QRSP c) SQPR **d) QPRS**

Q4) 1) Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.

P) But there Is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.

Q) Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.

R) They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary movement of men and materials.

S) These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.

6) Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.

a) SPRQ b) QPRS c) PRSQ d) SRQP

Q5) 1) When a light passenger plane flew off course sometime ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.

P) Snow lay thick on the ground.

Q) It was the middle of winter.

R) The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.

S) The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt,

6) When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children Inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.

a) PQRS b) QPRS **c) SQPR** d) RSPQ

Q6) 1) The lead story

P) at 4 AM

Q) in tonight's news

R) concerns the fire

S) which engulfed the Columbia College

6) this morning.

a) RSPQ **b) QRSP** c) QRPS d) RPSQ

Q7) 1) In less than a week

P) the processor controlled exchange

Q) have restored the functioning of.

R) which had suffered

S) the telecommunication people.

6) a major disaster

a) PRSQ b) SRPQ c) PQSR **d) SQPR**

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Q8) 1) As my Jogging enthusiast sister

P) was often bothered by neighborhood dogs

Q) with a stick in hand,

R) her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,

S) on her daily run,

6) to ward off any attackers.

a) SPQR **b)PSRQ** c) RPQS d)PRSQ

Anwar

Q9) 1) An electrical circuit

P) which is

Q) of wires

R) designed to

S) is a circle

6) carry electricity.

a) SQPR b) QPRS c) RQSP d) PRSQ

Free STEP Academy

Q10) 1) We have pleasure

P) a double room with bath

Q) for five days from September 4 to September 8,

R) that we have reserved

S) in informing you

6) both days inclusive

Anwar

a) RQPS **b) SRPQ** c) RPSQ d) PQSR

Q11) 1) A dictionary

P) arranged words

Q) about which information

R) containing alphabetically

S) is a book

6) is given.

a) RPQS b) QRPS **c) SRFQ** d) SPRQ

Free STEP Academy

Q12) 1) Agriculture

P) cotton for our clothes

Q) raw materials like jute

R) and sugarcane for our industries

S) gives us food

6) and food for cattle.

a) SRQP b) RQPS c) QPRS **d) SPQR**

Anwar

Q13) 1) Today political freedom

P) and the right

Q) however money and all that money

R) assures people equality before law

S) to elect their Government

6) can buy is not fairly distributed.

a) SPRQ **b) RPSQ** c) QRSP d) PSRQ

Q14) 1) By far the most logical step

P) to relieve the housewife of routine

Q) which can be programmed

R) to carry out standard operations

S) is to provide a robot

6) when switched by the housewife.

a) RSPQ **b) PSQR** c) QSPR d) SRQP

Q15) 1) During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius

P) called Phaedrus

Q) an Augustan storyteller

R) translated Aesop's fables into Latin

S) in ancient Rome

6) and also added some tales of his own.

a) QRPS b) PQRS **c) SQPR** d) RSPQ

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Q16) 1) The pigeons were used

P) as messengers

Q) which were tied

R) in the olden days

S) to carry messages

6) to their feet.

a) PQRS b) SPRQ **c) PRSQ** d) PRQS

Anwar

Q17) 1) The school has always been

P) tradition from one

Q) the most important

R) the wealth of

S) means of transferring

6) generation to the next.

a) PSRQ **b) QSRP** c) RSQP d) QRSP

Q18) 1) When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

P) All valuables were smashed or stolen

Q) The curtains were burned books, were ripped to shreds

R) Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere

S) The house had been completely ransacked

6) Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Koran forcing back her tears

a) PQRS b) PRQS **c) SPRQ** d) RSQP

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

Q19) 1) The student came late to the school

P) He went home weeping.

Q) The watchman didn't allow him inside the school

R) The boy was waiting outside for some time.

S) He then decided to go home

6) It was a bad day for him

a) QSPR b) QSRP **c) QRSP** d) QPSR

Q20) 1) Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.

P) He belonged to the world again.

Q) In three day's time, he was able to sit in any easy chair, well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk

R) He felt cheerful and happy

S) The crisis of the disease was safely past

6) Mrs. Beduin had him carried downstairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.

a) PQRS **b) RSPQ** c) QRSP d) SPQR

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Q21) 1) The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time.

P) She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat It because the beaker was very high.

Q) The crane could not eat the dishes because of Its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.

R) But the fox wanted to show that he was cleverer than the crane.

S) So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.

6) The fox put down its head in shame and went away.

a) PQRS b) QSRP **c) RSQP** d) PSQR

Q22) 1) There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.

P) But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.

Q) One can score in them by the power of memory.

R) A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.

S) What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.

6) Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.

a) RSPQ b) RSQP c) SRPQ **d) QPSR**

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Q23) 1) No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.

P) Hence he is the most useful member of the society.

Q) Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.

R) He grows food for the whole country.

S) It is our duty to improve his lot

6) We should grant him the social status he deserves.

a) RPQS b) RSPQ c) SRPQ d) SPQR

Q24) 1) Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.

P) She was shown the comer where gum bottle was kept.

Q) The woman behind the counter said it was registration counter and directed her to the last counter.

R) She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.

S) She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the left extreme and got the stamps.

6) She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.

a) PSRQ b)RPQS c) SQPR **d) QSRP**

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Q25) 1) It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.

P) However, they make It possible for people to 'bottle' thought.

Q) They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.

R) They can not.

S) You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.

6) In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.

a) RQPS b) PSRQ c) SQPR d) QSRP

Q26) 1) India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.

P) So the problems of India should, not be viewed in isolation.

Q) Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at times.

R) India is a multireligious, multicultural and multilingual country.

S) But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.

6) And India is poised for success in all fields.

a) PSRQ **b) QSPR** c) SRQP d) RQSP

Q27) 1) My friend went to live in a village.

P) But is was a very slow animal.

Q) So my friend bought a donkey for Rs. 500

R) One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.

S) Every family there had a donkey.

6) It did not like to work.

a) RSQP b) PQRS **c) SRQP** d) QRSP

Q28) 1) When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.

P) When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.

Q) It was not long before physicians were all using the Instrument to count the heartbeats of their patients.

R) Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse beats.

S) Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.

6) Today it has many other uses.

a) PQRS b)QRPS c) SPQR **d) RPQS**

Q29) 1) People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.

P) No, this is not true.

Q) And old people die more often than the young,

R) There are more old people in Japan.

S) The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.

6) So it is very high in Japan.

a) QRPS b) SPRQ **c) PRQS** d) RQSP

Q30) 1) Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.

P) Air pollution has very harmful effects.

Q) They pollute the air and the atmosphere.

R) It is making the environment, water and air dirty.

S) Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases,

6) People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.

a) PSQR b) RPSQ c) QPSR **d) SPQR**

Q31) 1) A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking.

P) But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life

Q) Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health

R) In the long run he may get something worse lung cancer

S) A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money

6) Then why get that bad habit?

a) RPQS **b) QRPS** c) SPRQ d) PRQS

Q32) 1) Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations

P) But there is no objective danger

Q) For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is applied to the person's fear and avoidance

R) He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational

S) A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of .

6) But he cannot control it.

a) QPSR b) SRQP c) SQPR d) RSQP

Q33) 1) In this life there are no gains without pains,

P) No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy

Q) Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties

R) Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last

S) Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle

6) Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.

a) PQRS b) QSRP **c) QRSP** d) RSPQ

Q34) 1) One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others.

P) His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session

Q) And they don't eat very much

R) Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen

S) Plants, he noted never run away or bite

6) "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.

a) PRSQ b) SQPR c) PSRQ d) SQRP

Q35) 1) Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.

P) What is important is the way we take our failure

Q) It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth

R) From the little child who tries to stand up to the wouldbe conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure

S) If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run

6) Thus failures can prove stepping stones in our march to victory.

a) RSQP b) PQRS c) RPQS **d) RQPS**

Q36) 1) One of the most widely spread bad habits

P) which is now smoked or chewed by men

Q) and even by children

R) often by women

S) is the use of tobacco

6) almost all over the world.

a) SPRQ b) PQRS c) SRQP d) PQSR

Q37) 1) The landscape

P) with Nature displaying

Q) here is awesome

R) that are seldom

S) a range of delights

6) seen together

a) PSRQ **b) QPSR** c) RSPQ d) QRSP

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Q38) 1) Smoke billowed up between the plants.

P) Passengers were told to be, ready to quit the ship.

Q) The rising gale fanned the shouldering fire.

R) Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.

S) Flames broke out here and there.

6) Most people bore the shock bravely.

a) SRQP b) QPSR c) RSPQ **d) QSRP**

Q39) 1) It is far better to live for a short while

P) contribution to the world

Q) and make some significant

R) that is just idled away

S) than spend a long life

6) in gossiping and playing.

a) RQSP b)SQPR **c) Q PSR** d) RQPS

Q40) 1) The salmon fish pushed themselves

P) to return to their spawning grounds

Q) and fertilised them

R) but once they laid their eggs

S) to their limits,

6) they died.

a) SQPR b) RS QP **c) S P RQ** d) RPSQ

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Q41) 1) Take a small glass phial.

P) Close the jar tightly with a plastic coyer.

Q) Place this phial inside a glass jar.

R) Fill it with coloured water.

S) Then stopper it tightly.

6) Make a hole In the cover.

a) PSRQ b) QSPR **c) RSQP** d) SRQP

Q42) 1) In China there is no man in the moon.

P) They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay

Q) These cakes are circular to symbolise the full moon.

R) Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.

S) All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon's birthday in September.

6) The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.

a) RQPS b) RPQS **c) RSQP** d) RPSQ

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Q43) 1) An observation home is called a formi-carium.

P) Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the humpbacked queen

Q) You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.

R) It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.

S) put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.

6) Carefully place them all in the formi-carium.

a) RPQS b) PQSR c) PSQR **d) RPSQ**

Q44) 1) When All Baba returned he called his wife

P) She said to him, "Have you stolen them ?

Q) ,He said, “I have bought you some jewels".

R) ,She said. "Our days of misery are now at an end”.

S) He said, “Be quiet and do not frighten yourself’.

6) He said, “Go to your brother’s house and get a measure'".

a) QSRP b) SRPQ c) PSRQ **d) QPSR**

Q45) 1) The head of the family returned home from office.

P) Wife told that there was no coffee powder.

Q) Wife again told that there was no milk either.

R) Husband wanted at least a cup of tea.

S) He wanted a cup of coffee.

6) Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough.

a) SQRP **b) SPRQ** c) QSRP d) RPSQ

Q46) 1) When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.

P) At the age of nineteen, he travelled around Europe.

Q) But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.

R) At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.

S) Every where he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.

6) After his visit to Athens Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.

a) RPSQ b) PSRQ **c) RQPS** d) QPSR

Q47) 1)I was in awe of Einstein and hesitated before approaching him about some ideas had been working on.

P) I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe

Q) When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.

R) The single word was both a welcome and a question.

S) Dressed in ill fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.

6) His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.

a) QPRS b) QRPS c) PQRS d) SRQP

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Q48) 1) Nothing comes out of nothing.

P) We have to work and then alone we can gain something.

Q) It is honest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.

R) Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.

S) A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without his lifting his finger even, is living in a fool's paradise.

6) A painstaking man who adopts honest toil as his way of life, makes the most of it

a) PQRS b) PSRQ **c) QPRS** d) RSPQ

Q49) 1) Guru is a university professor.

P) It was about strange beings called KUNUS who live in holes In the ground.

Q) The book is very popular now.

R) Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars".

S) He is also a famous writer.

6) In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

a) PRSQ b) QPRS **c) SRPQ** d) RQSP

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Q50) 1) It was nine o'clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.

P) At first he thought nothing of it.

Q) The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

R) Suddenly, he heard faint noises.

S) When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.

6) They covered everything the book case, the shelves, the chest of drawers.

a) PSRQ b) SRPQ **c) RPSQ** d) QSRP

Q51) 1) Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.

P) Abraham was very fond of books.

Q) When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evenings to read by the light of the fire.

R) She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.

S) His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.

6) Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.

a) QSRP b) SPRQ **c) PSRQ** d) PRSQ

Q52) 1) The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.

P) The farmer works very hard to make the soil favorable.

Q) But these soil bacteria are very necessary and helpful.

R) There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.

S) Some kinds of bacteria are harmful.

6) They do not need sunlight as do most plants.

a) SQPR b) QSPR **c) RPSQ** d) PRQS

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Q53) 1) My uncle Martin went to live in a hamlet.

P) But it was a very lazy parrot.

Q) So martin bought a parrot.

R) Martin's neighbour told him that he must buy a parrot.

S) Every home there had a parrot as a custom.

6) The parrot did not like to speak.

a) RSQP b) SRPQ c) PQSR d) QPSR

Q54) 1) Hailstones consist of many onion like layers of ice.

P) The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.

Q) In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.

R) Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystals forming another layer.

S) Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.

6) That is how hailstones are formed.

a) QPRS b) QPSR c) QRSP d) QSRP

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Q55) 1) shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.

P) Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.

Q) Or you, can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.

R) You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.

S) When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.

6) Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.

a) SPRQ b) SRQP c) SPQR d) SQRP

Q56) a) b) c) **d)**

Q57) 1) Judo champ, Tamura doesn't look or act tough.

P) At 4 feet 9, Tamura is the shortest woman in the lightweight class (106 pounds).

Q) Fans know her affectionately as "Yawarachaii" after a spunky cartoon character.

R) She wears a lucky pink ribbon and at 20, still grins like a care, free teen and gushes about ice-cream.

S) No wonder the Japanese go wild when she tosses opponents, many of whom tower over her.

6) Tamura has become a national idol in Japan.

a) PQRS **b) SRPQ** c) SRQP d) QPRS

Q58) 1) It's only in the last three years that we have seen the rebirth of T.B.

P) What bothers experts is the, emergence of particularly patent strains of the T.B. bacteria that are resistant to two or more anti T.B. drugs

Q) This is compounded by the fact that the symptoms disappear in about two months.

R) Three or four anti T.B, drugs are available at no cost in Government clinics.

S) Yet, the long period of treatment leads to a high rate of noncompliance with the treatment.

6) In such cases, a relapse occurs and the bacteria appear in more virulent and drug resistant

a) PQRS b) SRQP c) QPRS d) RSPQ

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Anwar

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Q59) 1) 'Acu'means needles in Latin.

P) The needles stimulates specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.

Q) Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.

R) Acupuncture also stimulates the relea.se of chemical substances from the brain centres and pituitary glands.

S) These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.

6) Known as endorphins and encephalin, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain relief mechanism

a) SPRQ b) RSQP c) PQRS **d) QSPR**

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Anwar

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Q60) 1) The dead do Sometimes tell tales, if you know how to look for them

P) The flesh of bomb victims is shredded and may be siege by chemical's.

Q) In the autopsy rooms of the Suffolk country the medical examiner arid his team were looking for clues that could explain how the passengers of TWA Flight 800 died.

R) But most of the corpses he examined had been killed by the impact of hitting the water from a height of more than two miles.

S) The body of a person killed by a bomb looks different from the body of a victim in an ordinary plane crash.

6) The mystery of their deaths will be solved in time, but It won't be easy or quick.

a) SRQP b) PQRS **c) QSPR** d) RSPQ

Q61) 1) Fighting a fire demands a lot of strength and endurance.

P) The breathing unit may weigh as much as 25 kilograms.

Q) The protective clothing the firefighter wears will weigh about 10 kilograms.

R) The firefighter will normally wear an oxygen mask and carry an oxygen tank.

S) Apart from these, he Will have to carry the hose and other tools.

6) The weight of the hose and other tools, the firefighter carries, Will be around 50 kilograms

a) QPSR **b) QRPS** c) QSPR d) SPRQ

Q62) 1) We were taking lea at the Rathna Tea Stall.

P) We found a tourist bus which had Just rammed into a tamarind tree on the roadside.

Q) We rushed out of the tea stall.

R) We helped the passengers to get out of the bus.

S) Suddenly we heard a loud noise followed by a cry for help.

6) We informed the hospital and also the police about accident.

a) SQPR b) QSRP c) PRSQ d) RSQP

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Q63) 1) Democracy is the primary goal of our Indian Constitution .

P) If representatives do not rule according to the wishes of the people, they are changed in the next election.

Q) In a democracy, the people are the rulers.

R) New representatives who are aware of the needs of the people take their place.

S) They rule through their elected representative

6) Thus in a democracy, the responsibilities of the people are great.

a) SQPR b) QPSR **c) QSPR** d) QSRP

Q64) 1) Satellites have been launched into space for various purposes.

P) The other satellites we have launched are the Bhaskara, Apple and Insat IA, IB, IC.

Q) We have launched our first satellite Aryabhatta on 19th April, 1975.

R) Our latest achievement is the launching of PSLV rocket.

S) Therefore in satellite technology, we are able to compete with other developed countries.

6) Only a few other countries have developed satellite technology.

a) QPRS b) QRPS c) SQPR d) SQRP

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Q65) 1) National Integrity means National Unity for all.

P) They are the evils of Communalism and Regionalism

Q) Our Government is taking steps to remove such tendencies.

R) But there are some evil tendencies in our society to hamper our unity.

S) The feeling of Indian should be achieved to preserve our unity.

6) And this is what every Indian should aim at.

a) SRQP b) QPRS c) QRPS d) QSPR

Q66) 1) Most people are afraid of snakes.

P) There may, be some truth in this theory, because Monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.

Q) But this fear Is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.

R) Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.

S) The fear of snakes, according to some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.

6) In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

a) PQRS b) QPSR c) RQSP **d) QSPR**

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Q67) 1) One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.

P) In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woollen clothes which keep the body warm.

Q) Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.

R) In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.

S) The body has to be protected from cold and heat.

6) We can say, therefore, that all our clothes are made from three different materials animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artificial fibers.

a) PQRS **b) SRPQ** c) QSRP d) PSRQ

Q68) 1) A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car .

P) And sooner or later there comes a complete break down.

Q) Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds are in need of repair work.

R) For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body.

S) He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he has to put it in order

6) Man should realise that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.

a) PSRQ b) QPSR c) RSQP **d) SQPR**

Q69) 1) In our home everyone drinks milk at least once a day .

P) All these we owe to our milkman

Q) We, the children get milk twice a day.

R) He says, he is 18, but he is not sure.

S) We also eat curd, and enjoy buttermilk.

6) Probably he needs more milk than we.

a) SRPQ **b) QSPR** c) PRQS d) PSRQ

Q70) 1) One of his greatest successes was to improve the water supply.

P) The lepers could obtain it for filling a vessel at a mountain stream.

Q) They carried it to the village on their sore covered shoulders.

R) Water was scarce.

S) They had to go some distance to wash their clothes.

6) That was one reason they remained dirty as often

a) RPQS b) PQRS c) QPRS d) RQPS

Q71) 1) Once a week Deesa led Moti Gunj, the elephant, down to the river.

P) After inspection the two would stand up.

Q) Then Deesa looked at his feet and examined his whole body for sores.

R) The animal knew it was time tore turn.

S) The elephant lay down on his side, while Deesa rubbed him with a coir scrubber.

6) Both the elephant and the trainer would return home.

a) SQPR b) QSRP c) QPRS d) RQSP

Q72) 1) Anna had longed to see her son.

P) "He will arrive at the station at 10 'O' clock", she said to herself.

Q) She prepared herself for it.

R) She looked at the clock.

S) There were only five minutes left

٦) She rushed out of her house and hailed a taxi to reach the station in time.

a) QPRS b) SPRQ c) PRQS d) QSRP

Q73) 1) Mr. Ramaswamy is a very strict man.

P) He earns nearly three thousand rupees a month.

Q) He also believes that it is foolish to waste one's time or money.

R) He is not a poor man.

S) He believes that life means work only.

6) But he wants his children to lead a simple life.

a) PSQR **b) SQRP** c) RQPS d) SRQP

Q74) 1) It will be better

P) to a few than enroll

Q) to provide quality education

R) them out as graduates

S) in masses and churn

6) after perfunctory teaching

a) QRSP b) RSPQ **c) QPSR** d) SRQP

Q75) 1) I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.

P) her answer suggested that her family has roots

Q) When we Inquired

R) as opposed to the modem towns that consist mostly of hotels.

S) and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are

6) Some say people here are more ethnically pure.

a) QPSR b) SRPQ c) PSRQ d) SRQP

Q76) 1) Making ourselves

P) our language

Q) part of growing into

R) masters of

S) is an important

6) full manhood or womanhood

a) PSRQ b) SQPR **c) RPSQ** d) PRSQ

Q77) 1) The very first battle they fought

P) and they had to fall back

Q) cross the border

R) was lost

S) letting the enemy

6) and enter the country

a) RQSP **b)RPSQ** c) QRPS d)QPRS

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Q78) 1) A nation

P) the material assets it possesses

Q) is not made by

R) and collective determination

S) but by the will

6) of the people

a) PQRS **b)QPSR** c) RSPQ d)SRPQ

Anwar

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Q79) 1) When the Governor

P) the bell had rung

Q) justice should be immediately

R) he ordered that

S) found out why

6) done to the horse

a) RSPQ b)PQSR **c) SPRQ** d)SQRP

Q80) 1) When you ponder over

P) that the only hope

Q) you will realize

R) of world peace lies

S) the question deeply

6) in the United Nations

a) QRSP b)SPQR **c) SQPR** d)RSPQ

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Q81) 1) When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.

P) All valuables were smashed or stolen.

Q) The curators were burned books were ripped to shreds.

R) Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.

S) The house had been completely ransacked.

6) Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back her tears.

a) PQRS b) PRQS **c) SPRQ** d) RSQP

Q82) 1) We do not know whether the machines are the masters or we are.

P) They must be given or rather 'fed' with coal and given petrol to drink from time to time.

Q) Already man spends most of his time looking after and waiting upon them.

R) Yet we have grown so dependent on them that they have almost become the masters now.

S) It is very true that they were made for the sole purpose of being man's servants.

6) And if they don't get their meals when they expect them, they will just refuse to work.

a) RSQP b) RSPQ c) SPQR **d) SRQP**

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Q83) 1) The king of the oilfield is the driller.

P) During the process of drilling, gas and oil may be met.

Q) He is a very skilled man.

R) If this rushes out and catches fire it is dangerous.

S) Sometimes he sends his drill more than a mile,

6) This danger is well-known and steps are taken to prevent it.

a) PQRS **b) QSPR** c) QPRS d) QSRP

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Q84) 1) Freedom is first of all a personal matter.

P) A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon, an engineer, or a golfer or an executive.

Q) Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.

R) We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequences.

S) We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.

6) Nature, moreover, binds the arbitrary limits of mind and body we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.

a) QRSP b) RSPQ c) PQRS **d) SRQP**

Q85) 1) The student came late to the school.

P) He went home weeping

Q) The watchman didn’t allow him inside the school.

R) The boy was waiting outside for some time.

S) He then decided to go home.

6) It was a bad day for him.

a) QSPR b) QSRP **c) QRSP** d) QPSR

Q86) 1) Superstition and

P) the supposed powers

Q) thrive on

R) magical practices

S) of dreams to

6) foretell the future.

a) SPQR b) PSQR c) RSQP **d) RQPS**

Q87) 1) The stronger

P) the phosphor

Q) the more light

R) of electrons

S) the beam

6) gives out.

a) RPQS b)SQRP **c) SRQP** d)RQPS

Q88) 1) There are thousands of us

P) former school and college"friends""

Q) by some of our

R) at the careers chosen

S) who are surprised

6) and their success in these fields.

a) SRQP b)RQSP c) PQSR d)SPQR

Q89) 1) Ramahi is a student of medicine.

P) The hopes of millions of cancer patients and doctors rest on his research.

Q) But, of late he has become a drug addict

R) He is doing research in cancer.

S) He has already done very useful work in this field, and is hopeful of finding a solution to this disease.

6) This addiction has been increasing day by day, and has started affecting his work.

a) QPSR **b) RSPQ** c) SRPQ d) RSQP

Q90) 1) The internet has given

P) to keep in touch with friends

Q) and even allowed them

R) students access to reams of information

S) made it cheaper

6) to attend universities remotely

a) RPSQ **b) RSPQ** c) SRPQ d) PRSQ

Q91) 1) Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

P) But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.

Q) This saying inspired me to rise early.

R) That day I was the first to get up

S) One day I got up early in the morning.

6) One day I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.

a) QSRP b) QPRS c) PQRS d) SPQR

Q92) 1) A woodcutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.

P) He knelt down and prayed.

Q) His axe slipped and fell into the water.

R) God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.

S) He could not get it back as the river was very deep.

6) He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.

a) RPQS b) RPSQ c) QSRP **d) QSPR**

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Q93) 1) A dog stole a piece of a meat from a butcher's shop.

P) He barked in anger.

Q) He ran to the jungle With the piece of meat.

R) He saw his reflection.

S) He crossed a river on the way.

6) He lost his piece of meat.

a) QPSR **b) QSRP** c) QPRS d) SRPQ

Q94) 1) Ramai and Samai were two poor young men

P) On market day they sold their labour.

Q) The lived near Mahespur.

R) On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.

S) They wanted regular work.

6) The headman gave them two plots.

a) QPRS b) RPQS c) SPQR d) PQRS

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Q95) 1) Roger wanted to become a doctor.

P) He put away enough money to pay his first year fees.

Q) They could not afford the fees.

R) Undautned, he got himself a job in the dockyard.

S) However, he came, from a poor family.

6) Once enrolled, he was recognised as a gifted student, and scholarships took care of the rest of this studies.

a) SRPQ b) PRSQ **c) SQRP** d) QRSP

Q96) 1) I went to my friend last week.

P) He politely refused to oblige me.

Q) I did not speak even a single word.

R) Actually I wanted his scooter for a day.

S) I felt ashamed of myself.

6) I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.

a) RPQS b) PRQS c) SRPQ d) QRSP

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Q97) 1) He wanted to adopt his father's profession.

P) He was influenced by his strong desire to sec India free.

Q) From now on, he was a changed man.

R) He made up his mind.

S) He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.

6) He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.

a) QRPS **b) SPRQ** c) RSPQ d) PQSR

Q98) 1) Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.

P) Next, she added milk and sugar.

Q) When the water was boiling she added tealeaves.

R) She turned off the gas.

S) First she put the water to boil.

6) Finally, she poured the tea into cup.

a) SQPR b) QPRS c) PRSQ d) RSQP

Q99) 1) Once upon a time, there was a little man.

P) Some people called him Rabi.

Q) He walked like a rabbit.

R) His face and hands were brown.

S) That is why people called him Brownie.

6) But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.

a) QPSR b) SRPQ **c) RSQP** d) RQPS

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Q100) 1) She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.

P) It was about eleven O'clock at night.

Q) It had a long strap.

R) She carried it slung across her shoulder.

S) A boy rah up behind her

Anwar

6) He tried to snatch her purse.

a) PQRS b) SQRP **c) QRPS** d) SRQP

Q101) 1) There was a lamp hanging on the wall.

P) Then he picked a lot of jewels off the trees in the garden.

Q) He put the lamp inside his shirt.

R) He put them in his pockets.

S) Alladdin climbed a ladder and took down the lamp,

6) Then he put more Jewels inside his shirt on top of the lamp.

a) PRQS b) RSPQ **c) SQPR** d) QSRP

Q102) 1) Gopal and Sheela felt very bored one evening.

P) Gopal wanted to stay on for the next show.

Q) So they decided to go to the cinema.

R) They reached the theatre in time for the interval.

S) On the way there was a traffic jam.

6) But Sheela wanted to return home.

a) PSQR b) S Q PR **c) QSRP** d) SQRP

Q103) 1) Ferdinand rose up to receive the messenger

P) At the end of his account he was moved to tears.

Q) He fell on his knees and thanked him.

R) He made him sit on a level with himself.

S) He listened to the circumstantial account of his voyage.

6) It was a great conquest the Almighty gave to a sovereign.

a) RPSQ **b) RSPQ** c) Q P RS d)P RS Q

Q104) 1) In order to judge the inside of others, study your own.

P) and though one has one’s prevailing passion

Q) for, men, in general are very much alike

R) yet their operations are very , much the same

S) and another has another

6) and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others, will engage disgust, please or offend others in you.

a) QPSR b) PQRS c) RQPS d) PRQS

Q105) 1) Paucity of funds

P) universities cannot make

Q) essentials like books.

R) sufficient expenditure on.

S) ordains that the.

6) journals and equipment.

a) Q P R S **b) S P R Q** c) P Q R S d) Q S R P

Q106) 1) The symptoms of.

P) and certain other changes.

Q) what is popularly called.

R) serious forgetfulness, confusion.

S) "serility" include.

6) in personality behaviour.

a) QSRP b)PQRS c) SRQP d)QPSR

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Q107) 1) When they heard the bell.

P) out of his clothes.

Q) as quickly.

R) every boy scrambled.

S) and got into bed.

6) as possible.

a) QRPS b) PSQR c) RQSP **d) RPSQ**

Q108) 1) Thirty years from now

P) and industry will be scarce

Q) almost half of the people

R) that water for drinking, fanning

S) then living may find

6) according to a study by Dr. S. Posten.

a) SPQR b) S R P Q **c) 9 S R P** d)QSPR

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Q109) 1) A good cry can be a

P) bring relief from anxiety

Q) prevent a headache or

R) and it might even

S) healthy way to

6) other physical consequence

a) SRQP b) S R P Q **c) S P R Q** d) S P Q R

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Q110) 1) Long, long, time ago

P) who lived With his three wives

Q) in a country called Kosala

R) there ruled a noble king

S) and four sons

6) beautiful, graceful and well versed in all Shasta's.

Anwar

a) P Q R S b) S P Q R **c) RQPS** d) Q RS P

Q111) 1) Einstein was a bad student.

P) He attended classes regularly and took down careful notes.

Q) His friend Marcel Grossman, on the other hand, was an irreproachable student.

R) These notes he shared with Einstein

S) He resented having to attend lectures.

6) If Einstein passed his examinations, it was only because of Grossman.

a) SQPR b) QRPS c) PSRQ d) RS0P

Q112) 1) Creating and modifying a school timetable is a complex task.

P) T Plus' closely models the real world timetable creation tasks.

Q) So is the job of computerizing it.

R) All timetables can be viewed on the screen before they are actually printed.

S) It has a comprehensive manual and useful glossary of terms.

6) It relieves you of the anxiety to get it all right.

a) QPSR b) RPS0 c) SPRQ d) PQSR

Q113) 1) Three painters competed for a prize.

P) Ram painted a curtain.

Q) A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers was painted by Shyam.

R) And an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples was painted by Sohan.

S) And the Judge himself tried to lift the curtain.

6) So Ram got the prize.

a) PSQR **b) P9RS** c) PSRQ d) Q RPS

Q114) 1) The farmer wanted to please the men.

P) The poor donkey struggled and kicked.

Q) They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.

R) The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.

S) He and his son got off the donkey.

6) They walked into the town carrying the donkey.

a) PQRS **b) SQRP** c) RSQP d) QSPR

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Q115) 1) The wife is

P) not the husband's slave

Q) but his companion and his helpmate

R) and an equal partner

S) in all his joys and sorrows and is

6) as free as the husband to choose her own path.

a) QRSP b) PRQS c) QSRP **d) PQRS**

Q116) 1) I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.

P) If any one could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.

Q) But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.

R) No one can view the world with complete impartiality.

S) This is of course a matter of degree.

6) It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.

a) QRSP b) RQPS **c) SRPQ** d) PRSQ

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

Q117) 1) But at that moment I glanced round at the crowd that had followed me.

P) It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.

Q) They were watching me as they would watch a conjurer about to perform a trick.

R) I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes, faces all happy and excited over this bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.

S) It blocked the road for a long distance on either side.

6) They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands, I was momentarily worth watching

a) RPQS b) QSRP c) SRPQ **d) PSRQ**

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Anwar

Q118) 1) There are many roads into the world of books, but the way Of fiction is probably the most common.

P) Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is primitive and Strong.

Q) The reason is plain.

R) They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.

S) The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modem reader than any other form of contemporary writing.

6) Mankind’s delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.

a) QSRP b) SRPQ c) RSQF d) PRSQ

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Anwar

Q119) 1) Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.

P) He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.

Q) His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.

R) He went to Cambridge to study.

S) But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house

6) To the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.

a) RSQP **b) SRQP** c) PQRS d) SRPQ

Q120) 1) Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.

P) There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands of Venice.

Q) In this city there are no motorcars, no horses and no buses.

R) These small islands are near one another.

S) It is not one island but a hundred and seventeen Islands.

6) This is because Venice has no streets.

a) PQRS b) RSPQ **c) SRPQ** d) PSQR

Q121) 1) Education in India had a glorious beginning.

P) But after the British rule, it faced many changes.

Q) It went on for centuries with the same glory.

R) English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.

S) One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.

6) As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English

a) PQRS **b) QPSR** c) PQSR d) SRPQ

Q122) 1) it is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.

P) We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.

Q) Then question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.

R) Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland ?

S) First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.

6) This situation of' Brain Drain' leads to a variety of problems.

a) PSQR b) RPSQ c) PSRQ **d) SPRQ**

Q123) 1) It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.

P) Many children take advantage of their parents busy schedule.

Q) This results in children's ignorance of social values.

R) The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.

S) Now a days parents spend very meager time with children.

6) As such, the society is going away from the value system.

a) SRPQ, b) PQRS c) SQRJP d) SPQR

Q124) 1) The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.

P) The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.

Q) He would practice yoga, i.e. evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.

R) The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.

S) But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.

6) A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

a) SRQP b) RQPS c) QRSP d) PRSQ

Q125) 1) This was an important day for Ala at took.

P) It was a cold day, but Ala took would be warm

Q) For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.

R) First he put on his fur lined jacket.

S) Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.

6) Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

a)PQRS **b) QPRS** c) PRSQ d) QRPS

Q126) 1) The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.

P) Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.

Q) Agitations may be nonviolent methods of protest.

R) They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.

S) They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.

6) However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.

a) PRSQ b) RSQP c) SRPQ d) RPQS

Q127) 1) Venice is a strange city.

P) There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.

Q) There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.

R) These small islands are close to one another.

S) It is not one island but a hundred islands.

6) This is because Venice has no streets.

a) SRPQ b) PSRQ c) RQPS d) QSRP

Q128) 1) One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.

P) The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.

Q) Lincon was asked to make a few remarks.

R) In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was. dedicated as a final resting place for men of both armies who died there.

S) Everett's speech lasted 2 hours. Lincoln's for 2 minutes it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.

6) But the Gettysburg speech is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.

a) SQRP **b) RPQS** c) PQRS d) QPSR

Q129) 1) The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.

P) They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.

Q) A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.

R) An amount of $100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.

S) Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.

6) It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

a) QRPS b) RPSQ **c) RQSP** d) QPSR

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Q130) 1) Some say that failure is like toxic waste.

P) I see failure more as a fertilizer.

Q) Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.

R) The seeds of success must be planted afresh.

S) It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.

6) Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.

a) SRQP b) PQSR c) SPQR **d) QPSR**

Q131) 1) Today, the earth has many satellites besides the moon.

P) But the pull of the earth keeps them from doing so.

Q) The artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.

R) They are the artificial satellites made by man and very much smaller than the moon.

S) As they speed along they tend to go straight off into space.

6) As a result they travel in an orbit round the earth.

a) QPSR b) PRQS c) SPQR **d) RQSP**

Q132) 1) Love is one of the earliest of human passions.

P) It is also one of the sweetest.

Q) Loye should be directed towards a worthy object.

R) But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.

S) Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.

6) Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation.

a) RQPS **b) PRQS** c) PQSR d) QRPS

Q133) 1) A rocket burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.

P) Ordinary fuel will bum only in air, because it need£ the oxygen in the air

Q) A rocket can therefore travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.

R) This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.

S) However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.

6) In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.

a) QSRP **b) RPSQ** c) SQPR d) PRQS

Q134) 1) Some of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the theatre itself.

P) They make noises and create disturbances at their seats.

Q) Some act as if they were at home in their own living room watching the TV set.

R) People are often messy, so that you're constantly aware of all the food they're eating.

S) Many people in the theatre often show themselves to be inconsiderate.

6) People are also always moving around near you, creating a disturbance and interrupting your enjoyment of the movie.

a) SPQR b) PSRQ **c) QRSP** d) RSQP

Q135) 1) A friend's rudeness is much more damaging than a stranger's.

P) You feel hurt instead of angry

Q) You feel that you're being taken for granted.

R) When a friend says sharply, "I don't have time to talk to you Just now."

S) When a friend shows up late for lunch or a shopping trip, with no good reason,

6) Friends after all, are supposed, to make up for the thoughtless, cruelties of strangers.

a) RPSQ b) PRSQ c) SPQR d) QSPR

Q136) 1) The only choice

P) universities will be to

Q) tuition fees to meet

R) left before the Indian

S) substantially raise the

6) the rising expenditure

a) RPSQ b) PQSR c) SQRP d) QPSR

Q137) 1) The salmon fish pushed themselves

P) to return to their spawning grounds

Q) and fertilized them

R) but once they laid their eggs

S) to their limits

6) they died

a) SQPR b) RSQP **c) SPRQ** d) RPSQ

Q138) 1) One of my friends Krishnan went to live in a village.

P) But it was a very slow animal.

Q) So Krishnan bought a donkey for 200 rupees.

R) One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.

S) Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.

6) It did not like to work.

a) SQPR **b) RSQP** c) QPRS d) PRSQ

Q139) 1) The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed but very hungry.

P) I asked him to let me help unload the vessel.

Q) I noticed I was near a large ship.

R) I went at once to the captain.

S) It was unloading a cargo of pig iron.

6) I wanted to earn money for food.

a) PQRS **b) QSRP** c) PRSQ d) SRPQ

Q140) 1) He could not rise.

P) All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.

Q) He tried again with all his might but to no use.

R) The next moment he was on his feet.

S) He stepped into the river.

6) It was colder than usual.

a) PQSR b) PRQS **c) QPRS** d) QPSR

Q141) 1) Once there was a king.

P) On the next day a group of merchants passed on that way.

Q) The people in his kingdom were very lazy.

R) The king wanted to teach them a lesson.

S) One night he had arranged a big stone in the middle of the road.

6) They didn't move the stone, but passed round it.

a) SQPR b) RPQS **c) QRSP** d) QSRP

Q142) 1) The camel has tough leathery lips

P) that will not sink in the sand

Q) and a reserve of food supply

R) broadened feet

S) capable of consuming the coarsest vegetation

6) in its humps.

a) SRPQ b) SRQP c) RSQP **d) RPQS**

Q143) 1) Poliomyelitis or polio Is a serious infection.

P) It often attacks children paralyzing them for life.

Q) In the 1950's a vaccine against the disease was introduced.

R) Hence it is sometimes called infantile paralysis.

S) It is caused by a virus.

6) Since then polio has been eliminated to a great extent.

a) PSRQ b) SPQR **c) SPRQ** d) PRQS

Q144) 1) Determination

P) in the blood

Q) is a potential diagnostic tool

R) of ferritin level

S) for the evaluation of

6) iron deficiency, anemia & iron toxicity.

a) RPQS b) PQRS c) SRPQ d) RPSQ

Q145) 1) The recent aircraft accidental Patna airport caused a great shock to the air travellers.

P) Before the aircraft could land, people at the airport saw the plane aflame.

Q) In view of different versions, a High Court judge was appointed to inquire into the nature of the accident.

R) The plane was scheduled to land at Patna at 6.00 p.m.

S) But the officials said that the plane went into flames after landing.

6) The nearest relatives of the deceased passengers were paid a compensation of 4 lakhs each.

a) QSRP **b) RPSQ** c) RSPQ d) PSQR

Q146) 1) Even today in many countries

P) neglected and there are far

Q) women continue to be

R) who have had the benefit of

S) fewer, women than men

6) education and vocational training.

a) PRQS **b) QPSR** c) RQPS d) SQRP

Q147) 1) Space technology

P) a socioeconomic revolution

Q) that can transform

R) even revolutionize

S) has created

6) stagnant societies.

a) QRSP b) SRQP **c) SPQR** d) SPRQ

Q148) 1) A minor ailment can be

P) to the doctor, but if neglected

Q) serious trouble requiring

R) easily cured with just timely visit

S) it may spell

6) numerous trips to the hospital.

a) QSPR b) SQRP c) PQRS **d) RPSQ**

Q149) 1) Commercial energy

P) increasing trend

Q) shows an

R) consumption

S) and poses the major

6) challenge for the future

a) PQSR b) SRPQ c) QPRS **d) RQPS**

Q150) 1) My friend suggested

P) my future plans

Q) to succeed.

R) well in advance

S) that I must chalk out

6) in my life,

a) SPRQ b) SRQP c) QRPS d) SRPQ

Q151) 1) Can any one.

P) falsehood triumph.

Q) and let.

R) for a long time.

S) suppress truth.

6) permanently?

a) RQSP b) QPRS **c) SRQP** d) PRQS

Q152) 1) And then word.

P) came from Inside.

Q) meet the released civilians,

R) that after all,

S) the press could

6) but fleetingly.

a) RSQP b)SRPQ **c) PRSQ** d)RPQS

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Q153) 1) The man,

P) and no one passing him in the street

Q) was singularly inconspicuous

R) who was called Alfred Nobel

S) would have given him

6) another look.

Anwar

a) RQPS b)QPSR c) PSQR d)SPRQ

Q154) 1) In paliopathology

P) would be to obtain

Q) the fundamental objective

R) background information

S) as much

6) on the skeleton as possible.

a) PRQS b) RPSQ **c) QPSR** d) SRQP

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Q155) 1) Generally speaking,

P) for me by those who have invited me or

Q) follow programmes that have been worked out

R) who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases,

S) the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity

6) I find the things I have to do, Wearisome.

Anwar

a) RPQS **b) SQPR** c) QRPS d) PRSQ

Q156) 1) Jeff is a very good dancer

P) who always tries new dance steps

Q) while the rest of the class is struggling.

R) which are demonstrated

S) and masters them quickly

6) He shows off.

a) RPQS b)SQPR c) QRPS **d) PRSQ**

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Q157) 1) These positive effects very from genetic changes that

P) to other related infections,

Q) make use more resistant to the diseases responsible

R) for epidemics and

S) which have effects on human that are

6) hard to pin down and quantify.

Anwar

a) RPQS **b) QRPS** c) SQPR d) PRSQ

Q158) 1) After an entire generation of parents and teachers

P) the level of depression.

Q) children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,

R) has worked hard to improve its

S) in young people has skyrocketed.

6) It is how we feel about ourselves

a) PQRS b) QSRP **c) RQSP** d) SPRQ

Q159) 1) The Bermuda Triangle is an area

P) of many unexplained disappearances,

Q) the three points of the triangle being Miami,

R) is famous for being the supposed site

S) of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and

6) Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico.

a) PQRS **b) SRPQ** c) QSRP d) RPQS

Q160) 1) Most of the people acquire

P) which makes them hesitant

Q) their ancestral culture and

R) to accept hew ideas and theories of

S) tradition without questioning them,

6) the changing world,

a) SPRQ b) QRSP **c) QSPR** d) PQRS

Q161) 1) Local industries often

P) protest the high salaries

Q) that this will unreasonably raise

R) arguing vehemently

S) offered by multinational firms

6) all wages to an excessive level.

a) RQPS **b) PSRQ** c) SRQB d) PRSQ

Q162) 1) Although fruits can no longer grow once picked,

P) taking in oxygen and

Q) they Continue to respire for sometime

R) giving off carbon dioxide,

S) just as human beings do

6) when they breathe.

a) QPRS b) SQPR c) RPQS d)PRSQ

Q163) 1) The multi sourcing of

P) financial mess with

Q) coins led to

R) using their own mix of

S) different mints

6) metals and alloys.

a) QPSR b) PSRQ c) RPQS d) SQRP

Q164) 1) It may seem odd

P) one should only read

Q) but people read for such a

R) to have to insist that

S) because one liked it

6) variety of reasons.

a) QPSR b) RSPQ c) SPRQ **d) RPSQ**

Q165) 1) Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.

P) We have another source of foreign exchange.

Q) But people are reluctant to part with it.

R) I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.

S) It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.

6) If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.

a) PRSQ **b) SPRQ** c) SRPQ d) PSRQ

Q166) 1) The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained an assortment of weird looking items.

P) The carrots dropped into U shapes as I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.

Q) To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.

R) Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.

S) Next to a shriveled, white coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.

6) Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.

a) SQPR b) QSRP c) PRSQ d) RSQP

Q167) 1) There was no proper light system on the highway.

P) In addition, clouds were gathering In the sky.

Q) The night was darker than usual.

R) Then suddenly, the wind dropped.

S) The atmosphere now was very stuffy.

6) The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.

a) QRPS b) RPQS **c) QPRS** d) SPRQ

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ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

Q168) 1) AIDS Is a disease caused by a virus called HIV,

P) This results in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.

Q) This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.

R) AIDS patients are carriers of the virus.

S) People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.

6) , And they are infected for years without knowing it arid transmit the disease to others,

a) QPSR b) PSQR c) RSQP d) SRPQ

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Q169) 1) Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life . story,

P) Although warned by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.

Q) She is an inspiration to both blind and who can see everywhere.

R) When she visited Japan after World War II, boys and girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, "Helen Keller".

S) Blind, deaf and mute from early childhood, she rose above her triple handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modem world.

6) She believes the blind should live and work with their fellows, with full responsibility.

a) QPSR b) FQSR c) RSQP **d) SQRP**

Q170) 1) India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.

P) That technique brought us success.

Q) We therefore championed the cause of other countries.

R) We fought it with a special technique.

S) We are happy that they achieved freedom.

6) But some countries are still slaves.

a) QSRP b) SRFQ **c) RPQS** d) RSQP

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ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

Q171) 1) A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.

P) All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.

Q) Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.

R) In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.

S) Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish.

6) Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.

a) SPQR b) RQPS c) RPQS **d) SRQP**

Q172) 1) Madurai is a historically important place.

P) Besides all these the Chitra festival attracts visitors.

Q) It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.

R) The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.

S) Further it is an architectural marvel.

6) Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.

a) QSRP b) RSPQ c) PQRS d) SRP

Q173) 1) A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.

P) He ordered that he should be respected.

Q) Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.

R) He posed as the King of the forest.

S) The dyed jackal ran away.

6) Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.

a) PQRS b) QPRS c) SQRP **d) RPQS**

Q174) 1) Six year old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.

P) You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree, where no one can get hurt.

Q) Mother got up immediately saying, 'No one shoots a human being and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh.

R) Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.

S) When his mother saw this she said, 'No, Prabodh I Not at the baby'

6) With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.

a) PRSQ b) QSPR **c) SPRQ** d) SRQP

Q175) 1) A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.

P) Then he shouted, “Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now.

Q) Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.

R) He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.

S) Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.

6) Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.

a) PSRQ   b) QSPR   **c) RPQS**   d) SRQP

Q176) 1) Martha taught English Literature.

P) She would involve them in role-plays.

Q) Her students were young learners.

R) This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.

S) They fell into the age group of 14-16 years.

6) They looked forward to attending her classes.

a) QSPR   b) QPSR   c) RSPQ   d) SQRP

Q177) 1) Mary and Jo were amateur singers.

P) He called them for auditions the following week.

Q) So they approached a leading music company.

R) They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.

S) But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.

6) Fortunately they qualified the test.

a) RSPQ b) QPRS c) PRSQ **d) RQSP**

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Q178) 1) Rubik's Cube was most popular puzzle in 1980s.

P) His name was Emo Rubik.

Q) In 1977 he produced the plastic version.

R) It was invented by an architect.

S) The first cube was made of wood.

6) It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.

a) QRPS b) RSPQ **c) RPSQ** d) PRSQ

Anwar

Q179) 1) Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.

P) Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.

Q) In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.

R) Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.

S) Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.

6) Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.

a) SPRQ b) PQSR c) RPSQ d) SQPR

Q180) 1) In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna'.

P) No one could capture the horse.

Q) Many, tried to capture the horse.

R) As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.

S) Those who tried had to light Sagar's warriors.

6) Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.

a) RSPQ b) RQPS **c) RQSP** d) QPRS

Q181) 1) The bee has no sense of proportion.

P) It goes about collecting honey.

Q) It has never learnt to spend.

R) As though starvation was staring it at its face.

S) Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.

6) And that is how God has made them,

a) PRQS b) RSQP **c) QSPR** d) QRPS

Q182) 1) Shakes are the most feared of all reptiles.

P) Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.

Q) It is also beneficial to man.

R) Snake is not a source of fear and harm.

S) Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.

6) Medicines are made from its poison.

a) PRSQ b) QRSP **c) SPRQ** d) SRQP

Q183) 1) Computers have infiltrated Into all aspects of life.

P) This shows that the computer has become all powerful.

Q) So, it is with many other things where computers are indispensable.

R) City traffic, airline booking and air traffic are all computer controlled.

S) In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.

6) Such is our dependence on it.

a) RQSP b) SQPR c) PQRS d) RPQS

Q184) 1) Albert Edward had never liked the, new vicar.

P) He wasn't the type of man they wanted, with a classy congregation.

Q) And now, he straightened himself a little.

R) He knew his value.

S) He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.

6) He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.

a) PSQR b) QRPS **c) SPQR** d) SRPQ

Q185) 1) Jai Hal is a handball type game

P) In fact, this game originated in the Basque, region of Spain

Q) And in Florida it is legal to place, bets on the players of Jai Hay

R) It, is one of the fastest moving ball games.

s) Although played quite well in Florida & Latin America, it is not an American game.

6) Sports experts agree that Jai Hay requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.

a) PSRQ b) PSQR c) SRPQ **d) SPRQ**

Q186) 1) Proud Little Astronomer sees huge dragon in the moon.

P) Big Astronomer calls him and , shows him the fly.

Q) He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.

R) He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.

S) Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.

6) Little Astronomer is shamefaced and becomes humble.

a) RQSP b) PQRS c) RSPQ d) QPSR

Q187) 1) What is this life it, full of care

P) No time to stand beneath the boughs

Q) We have no time to stand and stare.

R) No time to see, when woods we pass

S) And stare as long as sheep or cows

6) Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

a) QPSR b) QSPR c) RSPQ d) SPRQ

Q188) 1) Louis Washkan sky was a 56 year old South African.

P) He had a damaged heart.

Q) A team of doctors led by Dr.c. Barnard was formed

R) He could not be cured.

S) So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.

6) The team conducted the operation.

a) QSRP b) RPSQ c) SQPR **d) PRSQ**

Q189) 1) Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.

P) He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.

Q) He climbed down from the cart.

R) At once he sat down to eat the food.

S) The Rakshasa saw him.

6) When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.

a) PQRS b) RQPS c) QRSP **d) QPSR**

Q190) 1) His son fell into bad company of village boys.

P) The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.

Q) A few days later all bananas, got spoiled.

R) His father was much worried about his son's bad company.

S) To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.

6) The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.

a) RPSQ b) SQPR c) PSQR d) QSPR

Q191) 1) With a little cajoling

P) was moved inside a small cement enclosure

Q) beneath the rail tracks

R) the friendly leopard

S) at the corner of his cage

6) of the toy train.

a) RSPQ b) SRPQ c) RPSQ d) SQPR

Q192) 1) In the shops of Great Britain,Nirad Choudhary

P) of our elephant headed God of success, Ganesha

Q) who was likely to be a counterpart

R) missed the image of any God

S) presiding over all our enterprises

6) particularly financial ones.

a) QPSR b)RQPS c) SPQR d)PSQR

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

Q193) 1) They were enjoying themselves

P) from the horrors of poison arrows

Q) and the lurking phantoms

R) completely distracted

S) enormously

6) in the jungle around them,

a) RSPQ **b) SRPQ** c) RQSP d)QRPS

Q194) 1) Modern industrialized communities

P) and the rich glow of health which comes

Q) have lost touch with soil

R) which nature gives

S) and do not experience that joy

6) from contact with mother earth.

a) RSPQ **b) QSRP** c) QRSP d) QPSR

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Q195) 1) By tradition, the medical profession

P) has sealed lips and

Q) to explain its problems

R) has been even more reluctant

S) to the general public

6) than to the patient.

a) PRQS b) RSPQ c) PQRS d) SRPQ

Free STEP Academy

Q196) 1) Many people advised me against opting for English.

P) The reason is I love the subject.

Q) Similarly I chose Political Science.

R) I decided to opt for it.

S) I find Political Science extremely interesting.

6) It was a subject in my graduation as well.

a) PQRS b) RPSQ **c) RPQS** d) SRPQ

Anwar

Q197) 1) The availability of electric power

P) would make a tremendous difference

Q) to be improved

R) to the countryside

S) and enable rural economy

6) in various

a) PRSQ b) RPSQ c) RPQS d) PSQR

Q198) 1) Most of the diamonds found

P) are high enough to allow

Q) where the pressure and temperature

R) on Earth were formed below

S) the Earth's crust in the upper mantle

6) diamonds to crystallize.

a) PSRQ b) SRQP **c) RSQP** d) RPSQ

Q199) 1) Computers and mobile phones

P) grammar and reducing

Q) are turning us into

R) lazy writers

S) ruining our spelling and

6) our attention span.

a) QRSP b)SPQR c) QSPR d)SRPQ

Q200) 1) Greed is regarded as

P) possible ruinous and

Q) because it has

R) destructive effects

S) immoral behavior

6) on the other people.

a) RQPS b) SPRQ **c) SQPR** d) SQRP

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Q201) 1) It is true

P) bom to be happy but

Q) we are born

R) that we are not

S) to seek happiness

6) seizing every opportunity

a) RPQS b) QSRP c) RSQP d) PSQR

Free STEP Academy

Q202) 1) Indis criminate industrialization resulted

P) as the rural

Q) in cities in search

R) in urban migration

S) poor settled

6) of opportunities.

Anwar

a) PQRS b) SRQP **c) RPSQ** d) PSQR

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Q203) 1) There are some stores

P) that make it easy

Q) who have

R) with reasonable goods

S) for people

6) a limited budget.

a) PQRS b) SPQR **c) (2)RPSQ** d) QPSR

Q204) 1) The transition from

P) school to college

Q) meet it

R) so one must

S) is demanding

6) without expectations.

a) SQRP **b) PSRQ** c) PRQS d) RQPS

Q205) 1) The Railways have launched

P) where one can find

Q) on a Google map

R) an online application

S) the exact location of 6,500 trains

6) on a real time basis.

a) QRSP b) QRPS **c) RPSQ** d) SQPR

Q206) 1) A man is born alone

P) good and bad

Q) he experiences the

R) and dies alone, and consequences of

6) his actions alone.

a) RQSP **b) RQPS** c) QSPR d) PQRS

Q207) 1) In the first years of his reign, Asoka was an autocrat.

P) The effect over the slaughter on his mind was profound.

Q) He was successful but thousands were slain in the battle.

R) About the ninth year he decided to conquer Kalinga.

S) This caused a sudden change of his heart.

6) He joined the Buddhist community and became a monk.

a) RPQS b) RSPQ c) RQSP **d) RQPS**

Q208) 1) Vegetarianism promotes a natural way of life.

P) A vegetarian's lifestyle is natural and healthy.

Q) Despite its message of universal love and nonviolence, it has hot spread.

R) It is best cultivated in the mind.

S) This may be because it is an inward looking habit.

6) , Food and health are closely related,

a) QSRP b) PQRS c) QRSP d) PRSQ

Q209) 1) Optimism is not a deep, complicated philosophy.

P) In some persons it is an inborn trait.

Q) In fact, it is always taking a positive and bright view of life.

R) It is more of a general attitude of life.

S) They are tuned that way by nature and temperament.

6) However in most cases it is an acquired and nurtured habit.

a) RQPS b) QRPS c) PSRQ d) PSQR

Q210) 1) Our life is full of ups and downs.

P) They too had problems in their lives.

Q) "When we face failures we are often disheartened.

R) They fought against all odds and achieved success.

S) The lives of great men inspire us.

6) By following them we can overcome crises.

a) SQPR b) PSQR c) SPRQ **d) QSPR**

Q211) 1) We should plan our leisure carefully.

P) The activity we choose should make us happy.

Q) We should choose some interesting and useful activity.

R) It should increase our confidence.

S) We should then work at it during our leisure.

6) That is the way to be healthy, wealthy and happy.

a) PRQS b) QSPR **c) QRPS** d) QPSR

Q212) 1) The majority of children worldwide who are out of schools are girls.

P) She marries much later in life and has fewer children.

Q) A working woman spends 90% of her income on the family.

R) An educated woman acquires self-respect and confidence.

S) Child mortality drops and fewer cases of mothers die in childbirth.

6) So when you educate a woman the benefits cascade across the society.

a) PSQR **b) RPSQ** c) QRPS d) QPRS

Q213) 1) Architecture began

P) to build their own shelters

Q) on readymade ones

R) when early people started

S) rather than relying

6) such as trees and caves.

a) RPSQ b) PRQS c) RQPS d)PSQR

Q214) 1) People are like potatoes.

P) It is only after potatoes have been sorted and bagged that they are loaded onto trucks.

Q) After potatoes have been harvested, they have to be spread out and sorted in order to get the maximum market dollar.

R) This is the method that all Idaho potato farmers use all but one.

S) They are divided according to size big, medium and small.

6) One farmer never bothered to sort the potatoes.

a) PQRS **b) QSPR** c) PRQS d) QSRP

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Q215) 1) Rani Padmini was a Rajput Queen.

P) Allaudin Khilji invaded India arid reached the gates of Chittor, the capital city of the Rajputs,

Q) But, the Rajputs under Rani Padmini fought like tigers.

R) Khilji attacked Chittor again, and rushed into the fort, only to be stunned.

S) Rhilji desired to capture Chittor and its beautiful Queen, Rani Padmini.

6) The Rani and the other women had burnt themselves alive.

a) PQSR **b) PSQR** c) SQRP d) SRQP

Q216) 1) Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier,

P) Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.

Q) It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals,

R) About 700,000 years ago. humans started fire accidentally by lightning.

S) They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.

6) Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking Flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbers.

a) PQSR b) PQRS c) QRSP d) QSPR

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Q217) 1) There are a lot of ways to communicate speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.

P) Even animals communicate with one another.

Q) Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.

R) Both humans and animals also communicate through body language

S) But their ways differ from the humans.

6) Sometimes we don't use words but make gestures (like traffic signs) or simple movements of the hand in order to communicate.

a) QPRS b) PQRS **c) PSQR** d) PRSQ

Q218) 1) Sherlock Holmes is the

P) who is in a state of grace

Q) is raised to the status.

R) because in him scientific curiosity

S) exceptional individual

6) of a heroic passion.

a) SRQP **b) SPRQ** c) RPSQ d) PRQS

Q219) 1) The goals of our present system

P) schooling is to prepare

Q) students for the examination system

R) which will take them to the

S) of primary and secondary

6) best technical institutions in the country.

a) QPRS b) PRQS c) PSQR **d) SPQR**

Q220) 1) Egotism is the most common fault of mankind.

P) However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.

Q) It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.

R) This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement

S) Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.

6) One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.

a) PSRQ b) PQRS **c) QPSR** d) RSPQ

Q221) 1) When the Impressionists

P) they made them look like

Q) everyday and often putting

R) people you would see

S) painted pictures of people

6) more emphasis on the scene.

a) SRQP b) PRQS **c) SPRQ** d) RQPS

Q222) 1) Science is concerned with finding out how things actually happen.

P) He showed that a light object falls to the ground at the same rate as a heavy object.

Q) It does not mean laying down principles as to how they ought to happen.

R) This did not agree with the views of most learned men of that time.

S) The most famous example of this concerns Galileo's discovery about falling bodies.

6) But Galileo proved his point experimentally by dropping weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa,

a) PSQR **b) QSPR** c) RQPS d) SQPR

Q223) 1) After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a rich man.

P) He created a fund just two weeks before his death.

Q) Alfred did not want to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.

R) He apprehended its universally destructive power too late.

S) Prizes are given from this fund to people for their enormous contributions to humanity.

6) Nobel prizes for various disciplines are awarded each year on the anniversary of his death.

a) PQRS **b) RQPS** c) QPSR d) SPQR

Q224) 1) The pungent vapour that is released

P) which make our eyes stream and nose run,

Q) contains irritant chemicals

R) when we chop onions

S) eases congestion as well as

6) flushes out virus particles

a) RQPS b) QPRS c) SQPR d) QRPS

Q225) 1) Miss Sullivan led Helen into her room and gave her a doll.

P) Helen was simply making her fingers go in monkeylike imitation.

Q) Miss Sullivan tried to make Helen understand that 'dol' applied to both.

R) Miss Sullivan spelled the word 'do' on to Helen's hand.

S) Miss Sullivan put her big rag doll into her lap and also spelled 'doll'.

6) Her teacher had been with her several weeks before Helen understood that everything has a name.

a) SRPQ b) QPSR c) RPSQ d) PSQR

Q226) 1) Marie chose to study Physics

P) that investigates the four forces at work

Q) in the universe

R) which is a branch of science

S) both on a large scale, as in the solar system

6) or on a small scale, as in atoms.

a) RQPS **b) RPQS** c) PSRQ d) SPRQ

Q227) 1) A proposal has been made

P) tourists will continue to visit game parks

Q) to trim the horns of rhinos to discourage poachers

R) and the question is whether

S) to see rhinos once the animals' horns

6) have been trimmed.

a) RPQS b) SQPR **c) QRPS** d) PRSQ

Q228) 1) Sappho was one of the greatest and earliest of women poets.

P) Whatever we know about her poetry today is from the quotations found in the works of others.

Q) She lived on the island of Lesbos in the late 600's BC

R) Most of Sappho's works about 10 books of verse have been destroyed.

S) Only one of her poems has survived in its complete form.

6) Without doubt, she was one of the best lyric poets of Ancient Greece.

a) PRQS b) PQSR c) QSPR **d) QRSP**

Q229) 1) Most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.

P) They must be fed well and kept at right temperatures.

Q) They might burst with rage and blow up causing ruin.

R) If they do not get their meals they refuse to work.

S) Machines are very stern masters.

6) So, men need to wait upon machines attentively.

a) SPRQ b) PQRS c) QSPR d) RPQS

Q230) 1) Books have been present since the time the first scripts were formed about 5000 years ago.

P) The books of that time looked different from the ones available today.

Q) Then an important invention, letter press printing, also known as 'black art' changed the world.

R) Later, the books came in the form of rollers, or texts were stapled together and covered with a wooden book cover.

S) Initially, people bound the small clay tablets together with leather bands.

6) There was no longer the need to write text by hand instead copies of text could be made with the help of a printing press.

a) PRQS **b) PSRQ** c) SPRQ d) SRQP

Q231) 1) The harnessing of our rivers

P) is a great national problem

Q) the waters of which

R) which must be considered

S) now mostly run to waste

6) and dealt with on national lines.

a) RPQS **b) QSPR** c) QSRP d)RPSQ

Free STEP Academy

Q232) 1) Many people drive

P) hopelessly jammed

Q) their own cars to work

R) the roads would become

S) but if everyone did this

6) especially during rush hours.

Anwar

a) QSRP b) PRQS c) RPSQ d) QSPR

Q233) 1) I realize that peace and

P) security are rightful aims,

Q) violent adventure is probably

R) and that my own desire for

S) merely an adaptation to the

6) age in which I live.

a) PQRS b) SRQP c) PRQS d)SPQR

Q234) 1) The first illness I read about was cholera.

P) I sat for a while, too frightened to move.

Q) I came to malaria.

R) As I read the list of symptoms, it seemed to me that perhaps I had cholera myself.

S) Then, in a kind of dream, I started to turn the pages of the book again,

6) Yes, there was no doubt about it I had malaria too.

a) RPSQ b) PQSR c) SPQR d) QSPR

Q235) 1) Lata was caught in a traffic jam.

P) Would she really have to miss the interview ?

Q) But the vehicles on either side looked as though they would be there, forever.

R) The reason was that she was due to appear for an interview in less than half an hour.

S) She was fretting she could not afford to be late.

6) Or, worse would she arrive late and create a bad first impression ?

a) RSQP b) RSPQ **c) SRQP** d) SRPQ

Q236) 1) When you are debating whether to

P) but also helps you stay

Q) take your evening walk or skip it

R) not only keeps your weight in check

S) remember that taking a long a walk

6) calm and relaxed

a) RPQS **b) QSRP** c) SRPQ d) QRSP

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Q237) 1) The enzymes in washing powder

P) making them able to survive

Q) come from bacteria

R) to live in hot springs

S) that have evolved

6) the rigors of the hot cycle.

a) PQSR **b) QSRP** c) SQRP d) QSPR

Q238) 1) The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.

P) There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.

Q) Indiscriminate killing has caused the number to fall.

R) Today they are a relatively rare species.

S) If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.

6) No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

a) RQSP b) SRPQ c) RSPQ d) QSPR

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Q239) 1) After the tornado had hit the coastal areas

P) my house was gone,

Q) I became a pauper overnight

R) my fields were completely destroyed,

S) my livestock was lost and

6) though my neighbour's house remained untouched.

a) QRPS **b) PRSQ** c) RPQS d) SQPR

Q240) 1) Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes

P) Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help,

Q) Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.

R) Mosquito nets can be used for protection.

S) But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.

6) This is a natural solution.

a) SRQP b) PQRS c) SRPQ d) RSQP

Q241) 1) The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.

P) The king learnt a lesson from the spider.

Q) It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.

R) Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.

S) He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.

6) At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.

a) PQSR **b) QPSR** c) RSQP d) PSRQ

Free STEP Academy

Q242) 1) A few workmen came to cut down the tree.

P) It took them all morning.

Q) They did not know what to do with the roots

R) It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.

S) They decided that the roots had to be dug out.

6) At last the tree was lying on the ground.

a) PQRS **b) RPQS** c) RPSQ d) SRQP

Q243) 1) A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.

P) The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.

Q) The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anesthesia.

R) This happened after the death Of a 15 year old boy.

S) The victim's relatives' and neighbours clashed with the police.

6) Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.

a) QSPR b) PRQS **c) RQSP** d) SQPR

Free STEP Academy

Q244) 1) Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.

P) In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.

Q) These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.

R) Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children,

S) Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.

6) Some of them play music too.

a) PSQR b) SRPQ c) QSPR **d) RPSQ**

Anwar

Q245) 1) The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.

P) One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.

Q) It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.

R) The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.

S) Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.

6) Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.

a) QSPR b) RSPQ c) PSRQ d) SQPR

Q246) 1) A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.

P)The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.

Q) He started running across the field.

R) Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.

S) When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.

6) He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."

a) QSPR b) SPRQ c) PSQR d) RPQS

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Q247) 1) Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.

P) In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.

Q) He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.

R) He was always an inquisitive boy.

S) He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.

6) He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had

a) PSRQ b) QRSP **c) RQPS** d) PQRS

Q248) 1) Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.

P) He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.

Q) The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.

R) He fell asleep thereafter.

S) The Emperor of the land was informed.

6) It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.

a) PQSR **b) RSPQ** c) SRQP d) QSPR

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Q249) 1) Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.

P) He enjoys the sweet smell itself.

Q)He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.

R) He has been blind since birth.

S) It does not matter to him.

6) People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy

a) SQRP **b) RQSP** c) PQRS d) QPSR

Q250) 1)The Olympic games started in Greece 2000 years back.

P) They were held in Athens.

Q) The modem Olympics was resurrected by a Frenchman, Pierrede Coubertin.

R) Danny Boyle’s show triumphed over the Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony.

S) The,2012 Olympics venue was London.

6) The Queen played a surprising but much appreciated role in 'it

a) PRSQ b) QSRP c) RQSP **d) PQSR**

Q251) 1) Rabidranath Tagore was the leading painter of Bengal.

P) He tried to modernise Mughal and Rajput styles to offset their influence.

Q) He countered the British Raj through his painting .

R) He succeeded and his style was accepted as a natural Indian style.

S) During his time western model of art was taught in the schools.

6) Above all this great painter was a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore.

a) QPSR b) SPQR c) RPSQ **d) QSPR**

Q252) 1) The highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's home owners.

P) Finally the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate.

Q) What is more, home owners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution.

R) This would increase vehicles in the neighborhood.

S) The new road would cut directly through the middle of the subdivision.

6) This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value.

a) SRQP b) PQRS c) SPQR d) QRPS

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Q253) 1) Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.

P) Jane Golden started a programme pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals.

Q) Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art

R) The benefit could immediately be discovered.

S) The young people became more responsible.

6) As a result, the mural programme became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth.

a) PRQS b) PQRS c) SPQR d) QRPS

Q254) 1) According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength.

P) Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity.

Q) Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas.

R) Atlas Is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders.

S) Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps.

6) Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps.

a) PQRS **b) PRQS** c) QRPS d) QSPR

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Q255) 1) At the age of four, Jagadish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'Pathshala'.

P) This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it.

Q) This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school.

R) He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture.

S) He mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority.

6) His mother, too, reinforced, what he learnt and did at school.

a) PRQS b) RQPS **c) QPSR** d) SQRP

Q256) 1) A devastating earthquake struck Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka.

P) The communication network cut off the quake hit villages from the rest of the world.

Q) The quake measured

R) Ten thousand people were killed and an equal number of people were injured.

S) 40 villages of Maharashtra were destroyed completely.

6) 10 medical teams of the Army were sent from Mumbai to the devastated zone.

a) SPQR b) SQPR **c) QRSP** d) PQSR

Q257) 1) Child labourers are posing a grave problem before India.

P) Children are paid low wages ' and the heinous opportunism of employers leads to the employment of children.

Q) The government is indifferent to this problem and common people lack awareness in guarding against this social crime.

R) It is the extreme poverty of parents that leads children to earn at a minor age.

S) The illiteracy of parents is also responsible for this evil.

6) For the solution of this problem we need a thorough economic reform and the spread of literacy

a) QPSR b) PQSR c) QPRS **d) RSPQ**

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Q258) 1) The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.

P) The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere.

Q) Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air.

R) Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.

S) As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar icecaps and icebergs melt down and the water level in seas and rivers swells.

6) Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.

a) PQRS **b) QRPS** c) RPQS d) SQPR

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Q259) 1) The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lipper sky was kept a secret.

P) He made a high powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.

Q) Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.

R) He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.

S) He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.

6) Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.

a) PQSR **b) QSPR** c) RPQS d) QRPS

Q260) A) to understand

B) to many people

C) threatening and even impossible

D) grammar appears

a) GABD **b) BDCA** c) DACB d) ADBC

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Q261) A) a lazy sulky

B) the rascal is

C) him at arms length

D) good for nothing, keep

a) BADC b) DCAB c) ADCB d) CDBA

Q262) A) into the office

B) someone broke

C) highly confidential letters

D) and stole some

a) GABD b) ABCD **c) BADC** d) BDCA

Q263) A) the public

B) aim is to educate

C) the NGOS's

D) about the danger of smoking

a) CBAD b) ABDC c) BADC d) CADB

Q264) A) although a great scientist

B) Einstein was weak in arithmetic

C) right from his school days

D) it has been established that

a) ADBC **b) DABC** c) DCBA d) DBCA

Q265) A) people blame others for their misdeeds

B) of the present day World arise

C) most of the troubles

D) from the fact that instead of doing their duty

a) CBDA b) DCBA c) ABDC d) CBAD

Q266) A) his writings are so philosophical

B) to read between the lines

C) that it is sometimes difficult

D) and find out what he wants to convey

a) ACBD b) ABCD c) BGAD d) BDAC

Q267) A) choice of goals that are not

B) wisdom is equally needed

C) only beneficent but also attainable

D) in private life in the

a) BDAC b) ADCB c) ABCD d) CBDA

Q268) A) to raise their status

B) from others

C) and to gain acceptance

D) people follow fashion

a) DBCA b) ABCD c) BCAD **d) DACB**

Q269) A) have some influence on

B) alter much of his natural bent

C) no doubt, education and surroundings

D) the

a) CADB b) DACB c) CBAD d) ADBC

Q270) A) reasons for this failure

B) one of the principal

C) dare not take risks

D) is that many people

a) BADC b) CBAD c) ACBD d) BDAC

Q271) A) whole of last year

B) twice

C) during the

D) I only went fishing

a) CADB b) BADC c) ACBD d) DCAB

Q272) A) a valuable aid to education

B) the cinema offers

C) not only amusement

D) but is also

a) DABC **b) BCDA** c) BDAC d) CBDA

Q273) A) well skilled in his job

B) he is a capable person

C) but his roughness of a rustic nature

D) devalues his achievements

a) BCDA b) ADBC c) CDBA **d) BACD**

Q274) A) just to prove

B) disparaging each new production

C) no one liked their caustically

D) the playwright's worthlessness

a) CBAD b) DBAC c) CDAB d) ADBC

Q275) A) inside the auditorium

B) other people

C) apart from us

D) there were several

a) CDBA b) ABDC c) CBDA d) BDAC

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Q276) A) for some time

B) which is troublesome

C) the weather becomes cool and pleasant

D) though there is humidity in it

a) DBAC b) ACBD c) CBAD **d) CADB**

Q277) A) has only spread to other parts of the world recently

B) mango has been commercially cultivated

C) for many years, although Its cultivation

D) in the Indo Burma Malayan region of southeast Asia

a) ADBC b) DACB **c) BDCA** d) BADC

Q278) A) he did not take revenge on Ravi

B) though he had

C) as he was magnanimous

D) done great harm to him

a) CABD b) ADCB c) BCAD d) DACB

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Q279) A) can make Indian farmers active

B) growth of industries

C) throughout the year

D) in cities around the villages

a) BADC   b) CADB   c) DCAB   **d) BDAC**

Q280) A) explained angrily

B) the bricklayer

C) leaving the site

D) his reasons for

a) BADC   b) DCAB   c) C BAD   d) A D C B

Q281) A) which had some

B) had no use

C) I found a firm

D) components for which they

a) DACB   **b) C A D B**   c) BDAC   d) CBDA

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Q282) A) the most suitable materials

B) because that is

C) it of wood

D) we made

a) CADB b) ACBD **c) DCBA** d) BADC

Q283) A) get some peace

B) he left home

G) his parents could

D) in order that

a) BDCA b) CBDA c) DCAB d) ADCB

Q284) A) coal as a fuel

B) in place of wood

C) during this period

D) people were beginning to use

a) CDAB b) DCAB c) B D A C d) A C D B

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Q285) A) try to use the camera

B) carefully

C) before you

D) read the manual

a) BDCA b) DC AB c) A C B D **d) CADB**

Q286) A) are not allowed

B) to change to a different class

C) unless there is a special reason

D) students

a) C D BA b) B AD C c) (31 ACB D **d) DABC**

Q287) A) she had taken a seat

B) I put a woolen rug

C) after

D) over her knees

a) ADB C b) C DAB **c) CABD** d) B AC D

Q288) A) undoubtedly to be

B) our aim

C) It ought

D) to raise the minds of the natives

a) CABD b) DBAC c) ADCB d) BADC

Q289) A) indeed

B) that he might have passed

C) he was

D) so eloquent

a) BADC b) DAC B c) ABD C **d) C DAB**

Q290) A) She arrived where Gerard's branch started.

B) His heart stood still.

C) The bear was mounting steadily uphill,

D) But then he thanked God.

a) BCDA b) ABCD **c) C A B D** d) D CAB

Q291) A) While a student In London he began to take an interest in contemporary politics.

B) Wells was a British author and one of the earliest writers of science fiction.

C) But he later received a scholarship to study science in London.

D) He came from a lower middleclass family and was apprentice to a draper at the age of fifteen.

a) ADCB **b) BDCA** c) B C AD d) AC B D

Q292) A) tends to create havoc

B) even in small quantities

C) the regular use of alcohol

D) in many organs of the body

a) BDCA b) DACB **c) CBAD** d) ACDB

Q293) A) I learned to walk and to talk

B) Time passed

C) I began to notice things

D) I remember my mother with her pretty hair and youthful figure unlike Piggott

a) DCBA **b) BACD** c) ACDB d) DBAC

Q294) A) I was about to examine the hull which formed on deck a kind of horizon platform.

B) Daybreak appeared.

C) Suddenly, I felt it gradually sinking.

D) The morning mists surrounded us, but they soon cleared off.

a) CABD b) ABDC c) DBAC **d) BDAC**

Q295) A) It came upon me and buried me deep in its own body and carried me swiftly towards the sea.

B) I soon found it impossible to avoid it.

C) I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy.

D) I got upon my feet and endeavourer to make towards the land as fast as possible before another wave should return.

a) DCBA b) ADBC c) CBAD d) BADC

Q296) A) At first glance all I could discern was a massive stone table running down its length.

B) This apartment was not nearly so well lighted as the vast stalactite ante cave.

C) I stared down the passage and found myself in a gloomy apartment some 20 feet long, which in some past age had been hollowed out by hand out of the mountain.

D) Next, discovered a brown thing seated on the table in the centre

a) BADC **b) CBAD** c) DABC d) ABDC

Q297) A) At last, having used up every tower, they wrote 'H. East' and T. Brown' on the minute hand of the great clock.

B) So they climbed the walls to the top of the school, and found a number of tennis balls.

C) In doing so, they held up the minute hand and so upset the clock's timing.

D) They liked it so much up there that they went back again and spent their time carving their names on the top of every tower.

a) BDAC b) DABC c) CDBA d) ACBD

Q298) A) Tagore pointed out various evils of society of the time.

B) And the beginning of the twentieth century were very tradition bound.

C) The Indian people in the nineteenth

D) Through the Brahmo Samaj he tried to abolish evil customs like child marriage and caste system

a) BADC **b) CBAD** c) ABCD d) BACD

Q299) A) The phantom head created by the witches warned him against Mac duff.

B) The second time they gave him some very ambiguous hope.

C) But a bloody child and a child crowned with a golden crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.

D) When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.

a) DBAC b) BACD c) CABD d) DABC

Q300) A) We can give him

B) and let him do nothing

C) to lock up a man

D) is one of the crudest punishments

a) CBDA b) DCAB c) ADCB d) BDCA

Para Jumbles (CAT Questions)

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 7: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1) A) By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.

B) So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the problems.

C) Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.

D) Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, it is necessary that we should understand the statements first.

a) ACBD **b) CABD** c) ABCD d) DBCA

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2) A) In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.

B) Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.

C) At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.

D) The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.

a) ADBC b) CBAD c) DBCA d) ABDC

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3) A) Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B) Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C) In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.

D) When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.

a) CDAB b) BCAD c) CABD **d) BDCA**

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4) A) He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, “Either I can’t manage this place, or it’s unmanageable. ”

B) To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C) It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D) He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

a) ABCD **b) CADB** c) BDCA d) DCBA

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5) A) With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.

B) The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.

C) Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

D) I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.

a) DCBA b) DACB c) BDAC d) BCDA

6) A) The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.

B) An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.

C) Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.

D) The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.

a) ABCD b) ADCB c) DBCA **d) DBAC**

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7) A) The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"

B) So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.

C) Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.

D) However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged

in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance

a bystander or outsider is killed.

a) DABC b) ACDB c) CBAD d) DBAC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 8 to 38: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

8) A) Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B) In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C) Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do …. What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-yearold cannot, for instance.

D) Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

E) Intelligence can be measured by tests.

a) CDABE b) DECAB **c) EDACB** d) CBADE

9) A) If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.

B) The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.

C) Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.

D) This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.

E) Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

a) BECDA b) ECADB c) BCDAE d) ECDAB

10) A) This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.

B) Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.

C) But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.

D) The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.

E) In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.

a) EABCD b) BDEAC **c) BCDAE** d) ECDAB

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11) A) To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.

B) Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.

C) It is by no means confined to 'culture' narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.

D) Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.

E) The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.

a) AECBD b) DECBA c) ACBED d) DBCAE

12) A) Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.

B) The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).

C) A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.

D) These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.

E) A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.

a) ABCDE **b) CABDE** c) ACBED d) CBEDA

13) A) Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

B) But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.

C) He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.

D) Hofman feels passionately about his work and this is clear from his writings.

E) In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.

a) EACDB   b) ADEBC   **c) EACBD**   d) DCEAB

14) A) Passivity is not, of course, universal.

B) In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.

C) So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmissive.

D) However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.

E) This depends on an assessment of the political situation.

a) BEDAC b) CDABE   c) EDBAC   **d) ABCDE**

15) A) As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.

B) Ambassadors have to choose their words.

C) To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.

D) So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.

E) They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.

a) BCEDA b) BEDAC **c) BEADC** d) BCDEA

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16) A) "This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B) During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C) The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.

D) The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E) Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.

a) EBCDA b) DBACE c) BDCAE **d) ECBDA**

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17) A) This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Equador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.

B) One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was that of exact nature of the shape of the earth.

C) The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.

D) One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one degree latitude separation.

E) While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established.

a) BECAD **b) BEDCA** c) EDACB d) EBDCA

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18) A) A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.

B) I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C) One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.

D) Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them emails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.

E) As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

a) DABCE b) DACEB **c) ADBCE** d) AECBD

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Anwar

19) A) Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm's board to a discussion.

B) Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".

C) In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.

D) Moreover, said Mr. Conway, he "could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."

E) On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

a) CABDE b) CADBE c) CEDAB d) CAEBD

20) A) Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.

B) How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?

C) The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

D) Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.

E) Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.

a) ECDBA b) BECDA c) EBCAD **d) CEBDA**

21) A) I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect I have been lucky, for most of the people

I have come across have been charming.

B) Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, 'We chaps are here to help you chaps,' and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C) In these cases of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.

D) Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E) When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings

a) EACBD b) ABDCE c) ECBDA d) ACBDE CAT

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Anwar

22) A) To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.

B) A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much faster.

C) The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873) aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.

D) Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and then PCs) the anti-jamming rational for QWERTY has been defunct for years.

E) When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.

a) BDACE **b) CEABD** c) BCDEA d) CAEBD

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23) A) The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.

B) A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic 'separation wall' now being built in the West Bank by Israel.

C) It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D) It actually takes new tracts of Palestinian and, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E) Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel's American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

a) EBCAD **b) BADCE** c) AEDCB d) ECADB

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24) A) Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.

B) It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.

C) The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.

D) They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.

E) Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.

a) EDCBA b) ECDAB c) ADCBE d) CDBAE

25) A) Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.

B) Now they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.

C) Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.

D) Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.

E) The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

a) ACBED b) CEBDA c) CAEBD **d) AEDBC**

26) A) The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that 'Mission Accomplished' banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.

B) Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.

C) Washington responded to the favourable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.

D) The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.

E) When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to six per cent euphoria gripped the US capital.

a) ACEDB b) CEDAB c) ECABD **d) ECBDA**

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27) A) To much of the Labour movement, it symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.

B) And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government's weakness.

C) To foxhunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.

D) Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.

E) To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.

a) DEACB b) ECDBA c) CEADB d) DBAEC

28) A) In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.

B) She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.

C) The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.

D) The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.

E) Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.

a) ACBDE b) ABCDE **c) ECDAB** d) ECBAD

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29) A) Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?

B) Similarly with men.

C) There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.

D) One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.

E) No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

a) ACBED b) CEDBA **c) ACEBD** d) CEABD

30) A) Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from 'over-branding'. B) The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.

C) But reunification and the federal government's move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.

D) The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.

E) Since then Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.

a) ACEBD b) DECAB **c) BDAEC** d) DBAEC

31) A) The two neighbours never fought each other.

B) Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown

C) They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.

D) We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.

E) We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

a) BEDAC b) DEBAC c) BDCAE d) BCEDA

32) A) In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.

B) In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War too appeared hopeless

C) In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.

D) Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E) The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

a) EDACB **b) BEDAC** c) BDECA d) CEDAB

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33) A) He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B) At times he was fighting the entire Congress.

C) Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D) Bush was not fighting just the democrats.

E) Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the white House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

a) CAEDB b) DBAEC c) CEADB **d) ECDBA**

34) A) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.

B) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.

C) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.

D) Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.

E) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

a) CDBEA b) ECDAB **c) EDCBA** d) DECAB

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35) A) Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.

B) But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

C) In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

D) That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.

E) Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

a) CEDBA b) CEBDA c) AEDBC d) ACEBD

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36) A) Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B) Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.

C) It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation – being low class and being female – that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.

D) A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.

E) Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.

a) EABDC **b) EBDCA** c) DAEBC d) BECDA

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37) A) What identity is thus 'defined by contrast', divergence with the West becomes central.

B) Indian religious literature such as the Bhagavad Gita or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as 'western', elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India's long history of heterodoxy.

C) There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.

D) Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.

E) The exception is the Kamasutra in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

a) BDACE b) DEABC c) BDECA **d) BCEDA**

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38) A) This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe – up to a point.

B) It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.

C) Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.

D) The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.

E) This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.

a) ADCBE **b) EBDCA** c) ABDCE d) DCBEA

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DIRECTIONS for Questions 39 to 42: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/ paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate one.

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39) A) In America, highly educated women, who are in stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.

B) Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appears to contradict it.

C) And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D) But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.

E) Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the pure economic approach to the evolution of family structures.

a) BCDE b) DBEC c) BDCE **d) ECBD** e) EBCD

40) A) Personal experience of mothering and motherhood are largely framed in relation to two discernible or "official" discourses: the "medical discourse and natural childbirth discourse". Both of these tend to focus on the "optimistic stories" of birth and mothering and underpin stereotypes of the "good mother".

B) At the same time, the need for medical expert guidance is also a feature for contemporary reproduction and motherhood. But constructions of good mothering have not always been so conceived - and in different contexts may exist in parallel to other equally dominant discourses.

C) Similarly, historical work has shown how what are now taken-for-granted aspects of reproduction and mothering practices result from contemporary "pseudoscientific directives" and "managed constructs". These changes have led to a reframing of modern discourses that pattern pregnancy and motherhood leading to an acceptance of the need for greater expert management.

D) The contrasting, overlapping, and ambiguous strands within these frameworks focus to varying degrees on a woman's biological tie to her child and predisposition to instinctively know and be able to care for her child.

E) In addition, a third, "unofficial popular discourse" comprising "old wives" tales and based on maternal experiences of childbirth has also been noted. These discourses have also been acknowledged in work exploring the experiences of those who apparently do not "conform" to conventional stereotypes of the "good mother".

a) EDBC b) BCED c) DBCE d) EDCB e) BCDE

41) A) Indonesia has experienced dramatic shifts in its formal governance arrangements since the fall of President Soeharto and the close of his centralized, authoritarian "New Order" regime in 1997.

B) The political system has taken its place in the nearly 10 years since Reformasi began. It has featured the active contest for political office among a proliferation of parties at central, provincial and district levels; direct elections for the presidency (since 2004); and radical changes in centre-local government relations towards administrative, fiscal, and political decentralization.

C) The mass media, once tidily under Soeharto's thumb, has experienced significant liberalization, as has the legal basis for non-governmental organizations, including many dedicated to such controversial issues as corruption control and human rights.

D) Such developments are seen optimistically by a number of donors and some external analysts, who interpret them as signs of Indonesia's political normalization.

E) A different group of analysts paint a picture in which the institutional forms have changed, bitt power relations have not. Vedi Hadiz argues that Indonesia's "democratic transition" has been anything but linear.

a) BDEC b) CBDE c) CEBD d) DEBC **e) BCDE**

42) A) I had six thousand acres of land, and had thus got much spare land besides the coffee plantation. Part of the farm was native forest, and about one thousand acres were squatters' land, what [the Kikuyu] called their shambas.

B) The squatters' land was more intensely alive than the rest of the farm, and was changing with the seasons the year round. The maize grew up higher than your head as you walked on the narrow hard-trampled footpaths in between the tall green rustling regiments.

C) The squatters are Natives, who with their families hold a few acres on a white man's farm, and in return have to work for him a certain number of days in the year. My squatters, I think, saw the relationship in a different light, for many of them were born on the farm, and their fathers before them, and they very likely regarded me as a sort of superior squatter on their estates.

D) The Kikuyu also grew the sweet potatoes that have a vine like leaf and spread over the ground like a dense entangled mat, and many varieties of big yellow and green speckled pumpkins.

E) The beans ripened in the fields, were gathered and thrashed by the women, and the maize stalks and coffee pods were collected and burned, so that in certain seasons thin blue columns of smoke rose here and there all over the farm.

a) CBDE b) BCDE **c) CBED** d) DBCE e) EDBC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 43 to 45: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

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43) A) Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B) Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.

C) While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes,procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D) Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.

E) Work is not intrinsically valued in India.

F) Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.

a) ECADBF b) EADCFB **c) EADBFC** d) ABFCBE

44) A) But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B) So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.

C) Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

D) How do you do battle with your enemy?

E) The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F) With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

a) FDEBAC b) FCABED c) DEBACF d) DFEBAC

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Anwar

45) A) Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.

B) If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.

C) By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.

D) So the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.

E) For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.

F) Then stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private label diapers.

a) ABCDEF b) ABCEDF **c) ADBCEF** d) AEDBCF

DIRECTIONS for Questions 46 to 54: Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

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46) 1) Making people laugh is tricky.

A) At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.

B) Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.

C) There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash registers ringing.

D) Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.

6) There are indications that in substituting the hardsell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath-water.

a) CDBA b) ABCD **c) BADC** d) DCBA

47) 1) Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African plain.

A) Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.

B) The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.

C) But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below the ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.

D) The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.

6) How can we account for a mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?

a) BADC **b) DBAC** c) ADCB d) BDCA

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48) 1) According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the age of three and five years.

A) The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.

B) Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.

C) And the reason is actually quite simple.

D) This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.

6) Their comprehension of language is therefore very high.

a) DACD b) ADCB c) ABCD **d) BDCA**

49) 1) High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.

A) With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.

B) To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learnt to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 min, by which time the confused predator has left.

C) Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.

D) When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 HP and 8 HP motors.

6) Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an ‘avoidance’ strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.

a) DACB b) ACDB c) ADCB d) DBAC

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هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
ولا يحق لأي شخص إستخدامها وإنتسابها لنفسه بهدف التجارة على أنها من جهده وتعبه

50) 1) The reconstruction of history by postrevolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.

A) Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.

B) Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

C) But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconstruction, one impression is likely to follow.

D) As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

6) Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.

a) BADC b) ADCB c) DACB d) CBDA

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51) 1) Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

A) When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B) The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

C) The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.

D) Because light is, an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

6) Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

a) ABCD **b) BADC** c) BDAC d) DCAB

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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52) 1) Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.

A) The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B) In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently, but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

C) In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

D) Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

6) Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

a) DCAB b) CDBA c) DBAC **d) BDCA**

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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53) 1) The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A) Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockeryof the concept.

B) There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C) Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

D) This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

6) However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

a) DBAC b) ABCD c) BACD d) DACB

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54) 1) In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

A) But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers

call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.

B) Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.

C) Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.

D) Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

6) Scientists fudging data have no such defences.

a) BDCA b) ABDC **c) CABD** d) CDBA

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Jumbled words Grade 9

EXERCISE 1 :

A) Always – his – I – honesty – shall - remember.

B) You – believe – hear – should – what – never - you.

C) I – why – angry – do – was – not – he - know.

D) Tea – that – it – is – drink – so – not – hot – can - we.

E) Teacher – lady – in – a – the - was – exam – there - room.

F) Only – danger – because - in – of – are – our – forests - greed.

G) The – so – we – sit – sun – hot – can – outside – is – that - not.

Q) Should – good – we – time – habits – invest – our - on.

EXERCISE 2 :

1) Arrange the following words into a good sentence.

Poor - ashamed - his - was - of - because - Malin Kundang – mother

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

a) 7-4-6-3-1-8-5-2 b) 7-4-1-6-3-8-5-2 **c) 7-4-2-6-5-3-1-8** d) 7-4-2-6-3-1-8-5

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية **STEP** ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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2) Arrange these words into a good sentence.

the -yesterday - attractive - was - my - life - most - school – day - of

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The best arrangement of the words is….

a) 2 – 4 – 5 –8 – 6 - 10 – 1 – 3 – 7 – 9

b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 7 – 3 – 9 – 10 – 5 – 8 – 6

c) 5 – 6 – 4 – 1 – 7 – 3 – 8 – 9 – 10 - 2

d) 5 – 8 – 6 – 2 – 4 – 1 – 7 – 3 – 10 – 9

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3) Arrange the words into a good sentence.

case - do - use - in - fire - of - lift - not

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

a) 4-7-6-5-1-2-8-3 b) 4-1-7-6-5-2-8-3 **c) 4-1-6-5-2-8-3-7** d) 4-7-6-5-2-8-3-1

4) Arrange the words into a good sentence.

me – pick - please - up - seven - at

1 2 3 4 5 6

Anwar

a) 3-2-1-4-6-5 b) 3-2-4-1-6-5 c) 6-5-2-4-1-3 d) 6-5-2-1-4-3

هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية **STEP** ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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5) Arrange the following words into a correct sentence.

of the mountain – is – his room – the beautiful view – The man – looking at – from

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

a) 5 – 6 – 4 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 2

b) 5 – 2 – 6 – 4 – 1 – 7 – 3

c) 5 – 1 – 2 – 6 – 4 – 7 – 3

d) 5 – 6 – 1 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 4

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6) Arrange the following jumble words to make a good sentence.

a phone call – her – there – for – was – the geography teacher – was teaching – while

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

A) 8 – 6 – 7 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4-- 2

B) 8 – 2 – 7 – 6 – 5 – 4 – 3 – 1

C) 6 – 7 – 2 – 8 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 4

D) 3 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 6 – 8 – 2 – 7

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هذه النماذج والمحتويات هي حق تام للطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP ونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا
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7) Arrange the following jumble words to make a good sentence.

Not to use – with – for water – be careful – the pump – except – other liquid

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

A) 5 – 4 – 1 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 6

B) 4 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 7 – 6 – 3

C) 7 – 4 – 6 – 5 – 2 –1 – 3

D) 4 – 1 – 7 – 2 – 5 – 3 – 6

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8) Arrange the following sentences into a meaningful .

1) My older brother went to serpong circuit.

2) He was very disappointed.

3) He lost the race and his car was broken .

4) He arrived at six and checked up his engine.

5) The race started at four.

6) At first he led the race, but it was not long.

7) Suddenly another car hit his car from the right side.

a) 1-4-5-6-7-3-2 b) 1-5-6-4-2-3-7 c) 1-6-4-5-2-3-7 d) 1-2-5-4-3-6-7

Anwar

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9) Arrange the following sentences into a good paragraph.

١) It is at 69 Sultan Agung Street.

2) I put the computer on my table.

3) I love my office because it is very comfortable.

4) This is my office.

5) There is also a cupboard near my table.

6) In my office there is a set of personal computer.

7) I keep some books in the cupboard.

a) 3 – 6 – 2 – 4 – 1 – 5 – 7

b) 3 - 4 - 1 – 5 – 7 – 6 – 2

c) 4 – 3 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 7 – 5

d) 4 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 5 – 7 –3

10) 1) The best arrangement of the following sentence is ….. .

1) We have to jog at least three times a week or every other day.

2) We can jog on the streets, in the big squares, in the park, etc.

3) We only need a pair of running shoes, a sport shirt, shorts, and socks.

4) So, don't jog only on Sundays.

5) Jogging does not need a lot of money.

6) If we want to make our body fit.

a) 6-1-2-4-5-3 b) 5-2-6-1-3-4 **c) 5-3-2-6-1-4** d) 6-1-5-3-2-4

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11) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph!

1) These small land percentage are consisting of Bunaken, Manado Tua, Mantehage and Siladen islands.

2) The park is a representative of Indonesia tropical water ecosystem.

3) Established in 1991, the park covers the area of 890,65 kM2,

4) The Bunaken national Park is a marine park in the north of Sulawesi.

5) 97 % of which is marine habitat while the 3 % others are consisting of islands.

A) 4-3-5-2-1 B) 4-5-3-1-2 **c) 4-2-3-5 -1** d) 4-1-5-3-2

12) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) While not exceptional high, the Niagara Falls are very wide.

2) The Niagara Falls are voluminous waterfalls on the Niagara River.

3) They sit across the border of US and Canada.

4) They are well-known as a source of hydro electrical power.

5) They are the most powerful waterfalls in North America.

A) 2-3-5-4-1 B) 2-5-1-4-3 C) 2-1-3-4-5 **D) 2-3-1-5-4**

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13) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph! .

1) We left our house at about 5 o'clock in the morning. We took a taxi to the railway station.

2) Finally our train came. All of us rushed to get on the train.

3) Last Lebaran, my family and I went to our hometown. We decided to take a train because it is more comfortable.

4) It took about 5 to 7 hours to get to our hometown. We enjoyed our journey.

5) We took the carriage no 3 according to our tickets.

6) But our train was late for about fifteen minutes, so we had to wait a bit longer.

7) After finding our seats, we sat comfortably.

8) We arrived at the station at six. Our train would leave at 6.40

A) 3-8-6-4-5-1-2-7 B) 3-4-5-8-1-2-6-7 **C) 3-1-8-6-2-5-7-4** D) 3-5-4-2-7-8-1-6

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14) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) He had some beautiful daughter.

2) It rolled into the well and began to cry.

3) Since that time it always stay close to the princess.

4) One day she played with her golden ball.

5) There was a frog that was willing to help her.

6) The youngest daughter was the most beautiful.

7) A hundred years ago there lived a king.

a) 7 – 3 – 6 – 4 – 1 – 5 – 2

b) 7 – 1 – 6 – 4 – 2 – 5 – 3

c) 6 – 4 – 5 – 3 – 7 – 2 – 1

d) 7 – 4 – 1 – 6 – 3 – 5 – 2

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15) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) Jack had an accident a few days ago.

2) Jill went to the hospital too visit him.

3) He is still in the hospital now.

4) She is at the hospital now.

5) He had to go to hospital.

A) 1-4-3-5-2 B) 1-3-5-4-2 C) 1-2-3-4-5 **D) 1-5-3-2-4**

16) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) I went on many rides.

2) Recently, I went to Disneyland in Los Angeles.

3) It went very fast and I got a little wet.

4) My favourite ride was Splash Mountain.

5) I really had a wonderful time there.

6) I also enjoyed Tom Sawyer's Island.

7) We went there through a hanging bridge and walked through caves.

A) 2-1-3-4-6-5-7 B) 2-3-1-4-5-6-7 C) 2-1-5-3-6-4-7 **D) 2-5-1-4-3-6-7**

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17) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) Nature's recycling programme for water is called the water cycle.

2) Rain or snow eventually finds their way back to the ocean.

3) Water falls from the air as rain or snow.

4) Water goes from the ocean, lakes, and rivers into the air.

5) One of the things nature recycles is water.

6) Did you know that nature recycles too?

7) 7. Maybe you recycle cans, glass, and paper

A) 7-6-5-4-3-2-1 B) 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 C) 5-6-3-4-7-1-2 D) 2-1-4-3-6-7-5

18) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph !.

1) Most people who meet him think he is strange, but I believe he is just shy.

2) He does not have many friends, but he does not mind.

3) Mr. Bean is one of my favourite characters.

4) He is slim and of medium height.

5) He usually wears a brown suit.

6) He likes to drive his small car and he loves his teddy bear.

7) He has brown eyes and short brown hair.

8) He is an ordinary-looking man.

A) 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 B) 8-4-1-5-2-3-6-7 **C) 3-8-4-7-5-2-6-1** D) 2-3-4-5-1-6-7-8

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19) Rearrange the jumbled sentences below into a good paragraph!.

1) Andi : What about telling about the human body?

2) Ayu : What should we present for the oral test next week?

3) Andi : Good idea

4) Ayu : Not a bad idea, but talking about animals is very ordinary. Many of our classmates have told about animals.

5) Andi : How about something about an animal species?

a) 1,3,2,4,5 b) 2,5,1,4,3 c) 1,3,2,5,4 **d) 2,5,4,1,3**

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20) Arrange the following sentences into a good order of procedure .

1) Second, push the record button.

2) Remember to push the rewind button to rewind the cassette.

3) Then, speak into the microphone.

4) First, put a blank cassette in the tape recorder

5) Finally, push play to listen your recording.

a) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2 – 5 b) 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 2 c) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 d) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 5

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21) Arrange these jumbled sentences to form a meaningful paragraph .

1) I walked over to my electric fan and that wasn't working either.

2) The refrigerator was broken and all the drinks were as hot as me.

3) One morning, I woke up in a warm sweat.

4) Later that day, I went to the pool to cool off.

5) Then, I turned on the television, but it didn't work.

6) Finally, I realized that the electricity in my house was out.

7) I ran to the refrigerator to get a cold drink.

a) 3 – 7 – 2 – 1 – 5 – 6 – 4

b) 3 – 7 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 6

c) 3 – 7 – 1 – 7 – 5 – 4 – 6

d) 3 – 7 – 5 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 4

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22) Arrange the following sentences into a good narrative text .

1) The five – footed bear liked to help other animals.

2) One afternoon, when the five footed bear went home, he found a rabbit under a mahogany tree.

3) But all animals who lived with him didn't feel strange.

4) Once upon a time there was a stranger bear who lived in a jungle.

5) Then, the five – footed bear brought him to this home.

6) His home was open for anyone who wanted to stay.

7) He had five feet

8) The rabbit looked hungry.

a) 4 – 7 – 3 – 5 – 6 – 8 – 2 – 1

b) 4 – 7 – 1 – 3 – 8 – 6 – 5 – 2

c) 4 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 8 – 5

d) 4 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 6 – 8

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23) Arrange these jumbled sentences to form a meaningful paragraph .

1) I walked over to my electric fan and that wasn't working either.

2) The refrigerator was broken and all the drinks were as hot as me.

3) One morning, I woke up in a warm sweat.

4) Later that day, I went to the pool to cool off.

5) Then, I turned on the television, but it didn't work.

6) Finally, I realized that the electricity in my house was out.

7) I ran to the refrigerator to get a cold drink.

a) 3 – 7 – 2 – 1 – 5 – 6 – 4

b) 3 – 7 – 2 – 1 – 4 – 5 – 6

c) 3 – 7 – 1 – 7 – 5 – 4 – 6

d) 3 – 7 – 5 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 4

Free STEP Academy
Anwar

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24) Arrange the following sentences into a good narrative text.

1) The five – footed bear liked to help other animals.

2) One afternoon, when the five footed bear went home, he found a rabbit under a mahogany tree.

3) But all animals who lived with him didn't feel strange.

4) Once upon a time there was a stranger bear who lived in a jungle.

5) Then, the five – footed bear brought him to this home.

6) His home was open for anyone who wanted to stay.

7) He had five feet

8) The rabbit looked hungry.

a) 4 – 7 – 3 – 5 – 6 – 8 – 2 – 1

b) 4 – 7 – 1 – 3 – 8 – 6 – 5 – 2

c) 4 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 6 – 2 – 8 – 5

d) 4 – 7 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 2 – 6 – 8

Free STEP Academy
Anwar

25) Arrange the following sentences into a good paragraph .

1) Skateboarders skated on streets or sidewalks.

2) In the beginning, skateboarding was simple.

3) Today's skaters are like flying acrobats.

4) What secret powers do these skateboarders have?

5) Doesn‟t gravity apply to them?

6) They leap, skid over obstacles, flip, and turn at amazing speeds.

7) Their most exciting trick was to slide down the top of a hill.

8) The answer is simple: understand the laws of physics

A) 2-1-3-7-4-6-5-8

B) 2-7-1-6-3-5-4-8

C) 2-6-7-1-5-8-4-3

D) 2-1-7-3-6-4-5-8

26) Arrange the following sentences to make a good paragraph.

1) Jack had an accident a few days ago.

2) Jill went to the hospital too visit him.

3) He is still in the hospital now.

4) She is at the hospital now.

5) He had to go to hospital.

A) 1-4-3-5-2 B) 1-3-5-4-2 C) 1-2-3-4-5 **D) 1-5-3-2-4**

Free STEP Academy

27) Arrange the following sentences to make a good paragraph .

1) Nature's recycling programme for water is called the water cycle.

2) Rain or snow eventually finds their way back to the ocean.

3) Water falls from the air as rain or snow.

4) Water goes from the ocean, lakes, and rivers into the air.

5) One of the things nature recycles is water.

6) Did you know that nature recycles too?

7) Maybe you recycle cans, glass, and paper.

A) 7-6-5-4-3-2-1 B) 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 C) 5-6-3-4-7-1-2 D) 2-1-4-3-6-7-5

Anwar

Exercise 1

A) Jumble words answer

Exercise 1

A) I shall always remember his honesty.

B) Everyone that has life whether animal or plant breathes.

C) Buddha left his wife, child and kingdom and led the life of beggar.

D) You should never believe what you hear.

E) This amount is so little that I cannot satisfy anyone.

Exercise 2

A) I shall go to the market to buy some sheets of paper.

B) He is very shy that he cannot talk to even his friends.

C) Suresh was ill so he could not attend marriage party.

D) It was their hard work that brought excellent results.

E) Some guests that were present there were unknown to me.

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Exercise 3

A) I do not know why he was angry.

B) Tea is so hot that we cannot drink it.

C) His marriage will take place either in March or September.

D) I was nervous in the beginning but teachers were very kind.

E) He worked very hard and won the competition.

Exercise 4

A) My uncle who lived in America sends me a watch.

B) My friend who lived in Bangalore will come in summer vacation.

C) There was lady teacher in the exam room.

D) King ordered his ministers to bring the most wise man in the court.

E) Forests are in danger only because of our greed

Exercise 5

A) The sun is so hot that we cannot sit outside.

B) I reached at railway station in time but train had left.

C) We must take a lesson from our mistakes to succeed in life.

D) The woodcutter went to another city to earn some money.

E) We should invest our time on good habits.

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الخاتمة

الحمد لله سبحانه وتعالى الذي قدر لنا التوفيق والنجاح في كتابة هذا الملف السلسلة الثالثة من تدريب قسم التحليل الكتابي (ترتيب الجمل) ، ونتمنى من الله عز وجل أن يكون قد نال إعجابكم، فنحن قد جمعنا لكم مجموعة من المعلومات الشاملة بعد مشوار طويل جداً من البحث والاطلاع وتجميع المعلومات من مصادرها القيمة .

فقد قدمنا لكم هذه الملف بعد تفكير وتعقل في هذا الموضوع العميق، وهو موضوع هام وقسم أساسي في إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP المقدم من المركز الوطني للقياس والتقويم.

ويهتم هذا الملف بعرض بعض التدريبات المختلفة بإختلاف مستوياتها بهدف التدريب على تمارين قسم تصحيح الأخطاء التي قد يحتاجها مرتادي تعلم اللغة الانجليزية بشكل عام ومرتادي اختبار كفايات اللغة الانجليزية STEP بشكل خاص.

وقد كان هذا الملف بمثابة الرحلة العلمية الممتعة للارتقاء بتعلم اللغة الانجليزية لذلك فقد بذلنا كل ما بوسعنا في إخراجه على المستوى المطلوب وعلى أكمل وجه، ولكننا لا نستطيع أن نقول بأنه ملف شامل ويتصف بالكمال، لأن صفة الكمال لله وحده عز وجل فسبحان من يتصف بتلك الصفة، ولكن نسأل الله أن بأن يوفقنا في اقوالنا وأعمالنا ،،،،،، وإن كان الله تعالى قد وفقنا في كتابة هذا الملف على اكمل وجه فإننا

نعتبر ذلك مكافأة من الله تعالى تعويضا منه عما بذلناه فيه من جهد وتفكير، وقد كان ذلك هدفنا منذ البداية ونتشرف بأننا قد وصلنا إليه .وإن لم يوفقنا الله تعالى به فإنه لمن الشرف ، لنا المحاولة في ذلك وتيسير

كل ما هو مفيد لكم ابتغاء جزاء نشر العلم ، وأخيراً .. فإننا نجأر إلى الله تعالى بأن تكون هذه الجهود المتواضعة منارة لكل متعلم، ومحطة لكل مبتغي

وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله على عبده ورسوله محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم

تم بحمد الله

أسرة أكاديمية ستيب المجانية

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